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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

INDEFINITE NEWS.

French Avoiding Battle.

M'MAHON MOVING NORTH.

Bazaine Still at Metz,

COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

Two Prussian Armies

MARCHING ON PARIS.

The City Ready for Siege.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

THE WHEREABOUTS AND MOVEMENTS OF MACMAHON—SCATTERING REPORTS.

LONDON, August 27.—A Paris telegram states that MacMahon has decidedly abandoned the valley of the Marne to the Prussians under the Prince Royal and only guards the Aisne by his extreme right. He carried the centre towards Ardennes and his left extends from the Meuse to frontier of Luxemburg, thus supporting himself upon neutral territories.

With the exception of fifty thousand Garde Mobiles, stationed between Paris and the Rhaims, whose military training is yet very imperfect, his forces do not exceed one hundred and thirty-five thousand, though this has numbered one hundred and ninety thousand at Sedan. Bazaine has about ninety thousand at Metz. The two armies united may bring back fortune to our banners, but we are not sure of their junction.

The ministry are informed that the union of the two armies is a fact, and the apparent inactivity of Bazaine at Metz is a matter of strategic calculation, but intelligence from other quarters states that their junction is not accomplished and therefore is another necessary nor desirable.

It is the duty of McMahon to hold himself between Paris and Metz, ready to march to either of the places whose safety shall be endangered.

News of the approach of the Prussians has redoubled the activity of the preparations for resistance.

At the council of defence this morning, presided over by Palikao, it was decided that all the bridges over the Marne should be destroyed on the approach of the enemy.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRINCE ROYAL—THE HESSIANS—PROBABLE PEACE TERMS.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France wherein he says that Prussia makes war only upon the Emperor and not against the people of France. The people have nothing whatever to fear. The Prince also announces his power to instantly restore the lines of travel, which have been interrupted or destroyed by the army movements, so that business and commerce may everywhere be resumed. All of the French officials have been requested to remain at their posts and their personal safety is guaranteed. The Prince further says that only surplus food will be taken for German troops, and that only which is not required by needful French.

The Hessians, according to the French accounts, are again distinguishing themselves by their traditional pillage and brutality.

The *Opinione Nationale* predicts that the terms for peace between France and Prussia be finally settled at the Vosges points. Vosges to be the future boundary; Rhine Due to remain French territory; the province of Alsace to be partitioned between Bavaria and Baden-Wurtemberg, being anti-Prussian, to get nothing.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

Bourgetz, the capital city of the department of Cher, is fortifying. It is said the Emperor and members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif will be in charge. The right wing of the French army has already taken the direction.

PRUSSIANS' REAR BELIEVED SAFE.

The London *Times* believes that the Prussian works are in no danger of an assault by a sortie from the works within or by the precipitation upon their rear of a combined attack from the armies of Marshal Bazaine and McMahon, even should the latter form a conjunction of forces to the northward of Metz.

A CROCODILE WAILS OVER THE DECADENCE OF FRANCE.

The London *Times* of this morning contains another editorial deploring the decadence of France. The article says that France is her fatal has no head. Paris no leader, and the division of the power must soon cease. The Emperor having resigned the active administration of the sovereignty, the assembly ought to be supreme. General Trochu is in extreme disfavor and fails to secure the popular support he obtained on his accession to the direction of affairs in Paris. He is distrusted by the Ministry and the Empress reposes no confidence in him. He represents the second power of the nation. The Ministry hover about with an uncertain tenure of power, while Paris gorges population are capable of bursting at a moment's notice into a flame of irresistible passion.

The *Times* sums up the situation at Paris as being critical and liable to a spontaneous outburst of terrible violence.

The *Times* expresses confidence in the great strategist, General von Moltke. He would never weaken himself to aggrandize Prussia unless he called the army of Paris. It also discredits the reports that considerable detachments of Prussian armies have been withdrawn from the seige of Metz to strengthen the columns of the Crown Prince marching on Paris.

Reviewing the situation, the *Times* says that three armies of reprise have been formed to await events in France. They are officered and stationed as follows: One on the Rhine, under the Duke of Mecklenburg; one at Metz, under General Canstern; and one in Silesia, under General Towenberg.

[Special to N. Y. Telegram.]

M'MAHON'S SOUTHERN MOVEMENT—HIS DESIGNS.

LONDON, August 27.—The reported northern movement of Marshal MacMahon is fully confirmed. There was a large force nearly Montmedy, between advanced cavalry detachments of the French and Prussian armies. The movement is regarded as a flank movement. Supplies have been sent from Paris by the Northern Railway for MacMahon's army. The tactics of MacMahon appear to be to gather up the broken corps and thereby swell the ranks of his new levies and then cross the Meuse under cover of Belgium, avoiding an encounter with the Prussians that would be likely to involve a pitched battle. By this movement he will be enabled to leave the Prussians on the south, and probably effect a junction with Bazaine north of Montmedy. If successful in this, MacMahon will, it is thought, strike the Prussian lines of communication at St. Avold. This is believed to be the strategy to which Count Palikao hinted a few days ago in his communication with the Corps Legislatif.

FRENCH SOLDIERS DISABLED BY FEVER—FIRING ON BRUCE FLAG—CESAR STEAMER—THE ADVANCE OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

LONDON, August 27.—According to the French report 10,000, and according to Prussians 12,000, French soldiers are disabled by hospital and typhoid fever.

The Prussians are intensely incensed at the French for firing on the flag of truce, even when sent out on errands of mercy.

The famous cigar steamer, probably the Wingan, was seen this morning passing Dover bound east.

The Prussians say half the journey to Paris has been accomplished. All the obstructions have now been left behind.

Reuter's telegram from France, printed in the London papers to-day, are dated Tuesday. The international telegraphic service is sadly disarranged and delayed thereby.

The English Government, while its militia and volunteers are only half armed, ships 10,000 rifles to the Continent at the same time that the English people send list and bandages for the wounded.

The official report of Bazaine shows a French loss at the battle of Rezonville of 20,000 men.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN PARIS.

Henry Labouchere writes to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris that the Emperor is actually suspended. His cabinet remains in power only because its chief was thought to possess administrative capacity. The Corps Legislatif is supreme, yet it appears conscious of its lack of national confidence—owing to the method of its election. The new Governor, General Trochu, and the Committee of Defense are now ruling France absolutely. General Trochu is capable of becoming another Cromwell.

The Marquis of Hertford recently died in Paris. He left much property there and it is said he bequeathed a large sum to the Prince Imperial.

The Prussians have declined to send any more flags of truce to the French on any account.

The Prussians force besieging Strasburg are citing a plan of turning the course of the river Ill to shut off the supply of water from the city. If they succeed in this the most will also be dry.

The *Times* in to-day's issue says England is acquitted of every obligation to France.

METZ FILLED WITH WOUNDED—ANOTHER LIE NAILED—FRENCH IMPERIAL.

LONDON, August 27.—Metz is gorged with wounded, and the provisions of the besieged are failing.

A reported imprisonment of Madame Tessiere, reported yesterday, is not true. She is at the seaside, in Brettagne.

The Prince Imperial is at Bethel, twenty-three miles from Montmedy.

EXCITING STORY—PRUSSIAN COUPS D'ARMES DOUBTED—TRANSPORTATION OF GERMAN WOUNDED—FRENCH SPIES.

LONDON, August 27.—Paris has been considerably excited to-day over a story that by inundation recently ordered at Metz an entire Prussian army corps has been drowned. The story is generally discredited.

The Prussian government has acquiesced in the refusal of Belgium and Holland in the transportation of German wounded. It is said the refusals were due to English advise Madame Partele and Madame Bathgene have been imprisoned at Vincennes as Prussian spies. The French authorities are talking of executing them.

FROM FRANCE.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

PARIS, August 25.—Midnight.—The following news has been made public at the office of the Minister of the Interior: The Prussians are passing through Nancy, going towards Chalons. The siege of Toul has been abandoned, owing to the vigorous resistance made by the garrison. A Prussian scouting party cut the railway at Lammilly, between Montmedy and Mezieres. This body was repulsed by some French sharp-shooters, and the railroad was repaired again. The Prussians, who were at Seeaux, are now falling back upon Dun, several miles further south.

THE HORRORS OF PRUSSIAN INVASION—EMPRESS AND THE WOUNDED—PRUSSIAN ESPIONAGE—ART TREASURES IN THE LOUVRE.

NEW YORK, August 27.—M. Gallairdet telegraphs from Paris last night. In spite of the orders given by the commanders of the enemy's army, the Prussian invasion of 1870 surpasses in horror the recollections of that of 1814. At the War Department accounts are received from all sides of pillage, devastation and of summary executions, caused by the resistance of the peasants to the invasion of their houses. The Prussians concede to them no rights of defense. The Uhlans have all committed depredations only worthy of the Cossacks of other days. Little by little, about the Emperor, and with good reason; deeds, not recriminations, are necessary. It will be time enough hereafter to demand an account of those who was the origin of our first disasters. The Empress shows most noble devotion to the wounded. Every day she visits the military hospitals and extends care and consolation to the victims of the war. All the ladies of rank in social standing imitate her example. There are unfortunately some exceptions to this noble conduct.

The system of Prussian espionage has even stolen into some of the churches and sacred places, where it would be scarcely possible to discover or prevent it. One of the examples have been made, which will probably put an end to this secret connivance with the enemy. A woman was arrested in church, who was disguised to me, I reply that it is untrue that all Germans have been expelled from Paris. A great number left voluntarily before the opening of hostilities, since which only a hundred or so of the Germans, suspected of conveying intelligence to the enemy, have been expelled; that is all. Our young Garde Mobile perform prodigies at Toul and Phalsburg. They keep a superior enemy in check at Strasburg; they have made a number of successful sorties.

WAR TO THE LAST.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—It is reported that the Government is preparing a note to be addressed to its representatives abroad, announcing that France will prosecute the war to the last extremity, and no proposal looking to peace will be entertained so long as an enemy is on French soil.

DOUBTFUL REPORT.

The *Presse* affirms that the Paussian forces under Gen. Steinmetz have been cut off to the northward. Also that the Prussians have been decidedly checked at Mezieres.

Count Von Bismarck's son is more seriously wounded than at first reported. He has been sent house to Manheim.

Rollin, the French General who was wounded, is recovering rapidly.

Thiers, to whose foresight we are indebted for the fortifications of Paris, has been elevated to act on the Committee of Defence. Count Daru accepted this morning this difficult office. The prospect of a siege and perhaps of a bombardment, has induced the government a useful measure. Last evening the removal to a safe place of the masterpiece sof art in the Louvre was begun. The precaution is timely, for are not the invasions of barbarians always fatal to the arts and their most beautiful productions.

THE GARDE MOBILE—ARREST OF DANGEROUS PERSONS—RECENT FIGHTING—EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 27.—A correspondent of the London Daily Verity, writing from Paris says: "The French Garde Mobile is formed of children, and that but few of the members are over eighteen years. This is untrue. Every member is from twenty to twenty-five years old.

There were more arrests last evening of persons deemed dangerous to public safety.

The morning journals publish in line statement that there have been serious engagements within the past few days, resulting in favor of the French.

There are now in Paris one hundred and fifty thousand sheep, forty thousand hogs and seventy-five thousand cattle.

It is said the authorities, even in case of siege, will prevent any undue advance in the price of necessaries of life.

This morning several more Prussian spies, who have been condemned by the Council of War, were executed.

The approach of the Prussians on Paris creates the most intense excitement.

Dispatches received from various provinces announce the sudden immense increase in volunteering to defend the capital.

PARIS PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

PARIS, August 27.—The *Journal De Bats* has an editorial on the situation, from which the following is an extract:

"We have faith all will do their duty in the hour of peril. The attitude of the Senate and Corps Legislatif proves that before the enemy there will be no parties. Deputy Keratry himself is a political exile, but his patriotic sentiment will judge all who try to break it. There must now be but one thought, one intrest—to repulse the foreign foe.

The *Siecle* says, "It is our duty to warn the public against the emotion which the presence of the enemy before the walls may occasion. All must understand that the strategic plans of our Generals may involve Paris being left to a siege, in which the population is spectator but one sentiment, that of national defence. Let all the French do their duty as we shall endeavor to do. Let the whole nation rise from the struggle and expel the enemy from her soil."

PRUSSIAN PRISONERS—DISTURBANCES IN THE CAPITAL—ARMY CAPABLE OF BURSTING—MARCH'S HOUSE ATTACKED—GERMAN HOTELS IN PARIS MOBBED.

[Special to the New York Telegram.]

PARIS, August 27.—Six wagon-loads of Prussian prisoners, captured in recent engagements, reached Lille to-day.

A great disturbance prevails in the invading army. Prussian soldiers quarrel with those from Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and it has been found necessary to place them in separate corps of encampments. Deputy Kratry vails in Berlin, where a serious riot occurred, during which Bismarck's house was attacked. The mob mistook the house of Count Palikao by Germans, was attacked last night and only saved from total destruction by the interference of the police.

Ex-Queen Isabella has given a palace in Paris for the use of the wounded.

Typhus fever is raging in the Prussian army.

OFFICIAL NEWS FURNISHED.

PARIS, August 27.—The following official news is furnished by the Minister of the Interior:

To-day a force of Prussian cavalry has been seen at Axeis-Sur-Aube.

Yesterday a detachment of Uhlans attacked the village of Chatillon-sur-Seine, and that of the main body entered the town. Some soldiers of the National Guard attacked and repulsed them, killing 7.

A strong column of Prussian artillery has entered Chalons.

The garrison of Strasburg made a successful sortie. They captured a convoy of cattle and some munitions of war. The city still makes a vigorous resistance.

A large body of German troops, supposed to be Landwehr, lately passed through Nancy. Vaucouleurs and Joinville on their way to Virginia City, Montana.

Advices from Central America.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamer Ocean Queen brings Panama papers to the 15th. The U. S. steamer Mohican was there.

An earthquake occurred in Nicaragua on the 20th July. There was but little damage. The volcano of Monotombo is in eruption. Arequipa, Peru, suffered considerably, and several villages in the province of Cuzco were ruined on the 16th of July by an earthquake.

The rearing of silkworms promises to succeed in Chili.

Yellow fever suffered from a norther. Several vessels were sunk but no lives lost.

The small pox rages at Lima and Valparaiso.

News from Mexico.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CITY OF MEXICO, August 18—*via Havana August 27.*—Great excitement was caused by the unconstitutional arrest of the editors of the *Monitor*. They were arrested without legal process.

It is generally presumed that Lerdo de Tejada will assume the dictatorship before January. Congress and the President are at loggerheads on the revenue question.

The telegraph has been completed from the City of Mexico to Monterey and will soon reach Matamoras.

Troubles on the Guatemala frontier continue.

The Recent Duel Near Memphis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, August 27.—The funeral of Ed Hamelin, killed in a duel yesterday, took place from Grace Episcopal Church this afternoon which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. Carmichael, Rector, delivered a powerful discourse against the fatal sentiment which had caused the death of Hamelin and implored all present to use every effort to put down the crime of dueling. Members of the bar attended in body.

The *Avalanche* of this morning, in a leader, denounces the code and public opinion which had slain Hamelin.

Turn-Verein Re-union in Cincinnati District.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 27.—The annual festival of the various Turn-Verein societies of the Cincinnati district opened in this city today. Large delegations have arrived from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and other cities in the district. The welcome address will be delivered at the Turner Hall to-night by Mayor McCauley. To-morrow the societies go on a grand picnic excursion to Greenwood.

Upper Rivers.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

BROWNSVILLE, August 28.—River stationary with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer seventy at 6 P. M.

OIL CITY, August 28.—River falling slowly with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer seventy at 7 P. M.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

VERY LATEST.

Fight at Verdun.

10,000 PRUSSIANS REPULSED.

Rumors of Battles.

DEFINITE FROM M'MAHON.

The Advance on Paris.

DIRECTED BY KING WILLIAM.

In a Council of War,

AGAINST HIS GENERALS' ADVICE.

Anxiety to End the War.

PARIS LIKELY PREPARED.

1,500 Guns on the Defenses.

THREE MONTHS' PROVISIONS.

England Arming France

SURRENDER OF VITRY TO PRUSSIANS.

850 Men and 16 Guns Captured.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

RUMORS OF A BATTLE YESTERDAY.

PARIS, August 28.—There are flying rumors of a battle, but they are not affirmed.

PRUSSIAN SPY SHOT.

PARIS, August 27.—Herdt, the Prussian spy, was shot this morning.

PRUSSIAN ATTACK ON VERDUN REPULSED.

PARIS, August 27, midnight.—The following official intelligence has been made public.

On the 25th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning, Verdun was attacked by the Prussians, 10,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony. After a combat which lasted three hours, during which time three hundred shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians much much injured by our artillery, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The Garde Nationale served our guns. We have five killed and twelve wounded. Charles, a marechal on Paris through the valleys of the Aube and Seine. Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt is. McMahon may cut off their communication and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts. They three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming forces, which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy then, despairing of being able to conquer him, decided to keep Bazaine checked and march on Paris. From Paris to Sierick, the nearest point on the German frontier, is more than one hundred leagues. This line the Prussians must defend against our armies, numberless sharpshooters and Mobile Garde. To be able to subsist on our territory, 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines of wagons, and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign. The journals say the persons under arrest will soon be disposed of, and arrests continued, as the population are load in exclamations against Germans and others now in the city, who, in case of siege, might be capable of treachery.

IMPEDING THE MARCH OF INVADERS.

The *Figaro* says: Contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued (and the change is sufficient to shock us) when the military place of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities) the people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed and the Prussians harassed in flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire an importance which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be seen for fifteen days. Otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach Paris in a week. The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

THE PRUSSIAN LANDWEHR—AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT.

The *Opinione Nationale* says the German journals, and those of Belgium, have asserted that the troops of the Landwehr are not in the field, with the exception of artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Everyone acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces is aware that the first ban of Landwehr, consisting of men from twenty-five to thirty-five years, have formed the greatest part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of them enter the field as soon as the mobilization of the army was ordered, but regiments, brigades and divisions of second ban of Landwehr in the provinces nearest France have reinforced the armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of Landwehr being called on for service outside the Prussian territory has not occurred since the campaigns of 1815. Prussia, therefore, says the *Opinione Nationale*, is making her final effort.

Over 250,000 beeves, sheep and hogs are now in Paris.

WATCHING GARIBALDIANS.

TOULON, August 28.—The Orinque frigate, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has left for Civita Vecchia to cruise on the Roman coast, as a precaution against Garibaldians.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

VARIETY OF REPORTS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, August 28.—One hundred and seventy thousand of the Prussian army have been killed and wounded during the war.

Belgium is prepared to defend her neutrality by force.

Some spies were shot this morning.

A son of Count Bismarck has been badly wounded and a son of a Prussian Minister killed.

One thousand persons are attached to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, including eighty servants.

Three prizes were brought into Brest yesterday.

Arrests are made daily of individuals without occupation.

The Mint is working silver but no gold.

150,000 sheep, 40,000 pigs and 25,000 oxen have entered Paris within the last few days. During the siege the government will stay in Paris.

Prussian Generals opposed the march to Paris, but the King insisted upon it.

A revolution at Munich is threatened.

The mother of Christine Nilsson is dead.

THE FIGHT AT VERDUN—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Palikao announced that 10,000 Prussians attacked Verdun and were repulsed with heavy loss, and gave the particulars as already telegraphed. To a question demanded information on the situation of Prussian armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply.

The law calling into the ranks married men who had served in the army was rejected.

Thiers made an explanation of his position. He said he only knew of his appointment on the Committee of Defense from the columns of the *Journal Officiel* this morning. He accepted the trust through devotion to his country, but he said he must have the support of the Chambers. The declaration was received with applause.

The President thereupon announced that the entire Chamber accepted the appointment of Thiers.

To a question put by Picard, Count Palikao answered that the distribution of arms to the National Guard was a preparative of this administration, and he would not permit it to devolve on a subaltern.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Laribat, after a communication from the Minister of War, giving details of the occupation of the country by the Prussians, and the capture of fortified towns, which were invaded and surrendered too quickly, said it was hardly their fault. The government, he however, the commanded the Spicheren. The first two have 130,000 to 140,000 men each, and the third 100,000. To those compared masses we have little more than 150,000 to oppose.

A letter from Rastadt, in the *Journal de Bourdles*, gives as follows the numbers of the German forces in the three combined Wurtemberg: about 7,000 men, at Woerth, 15,000 or 16,000, and at Saarbruck nearly 9,000. Total 31,000 or 32,000, wounded included.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasury balance is: coin, $105,384,531, including $7,532,480 in gold certificates; currency, $34,249,794. Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $490,889; total for fiscal year to date, $37,024,338.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The Navy Department has just published a list of Rear Admirals, Commodores, Captains and Commanders, showing the date they will retire and promotions consequent. According to the list Rear Admiral Goldsborough will retire July 1st, 1873. Rear Admiral Rowan will be retired on the 25th of December, thus promoting Commodore Jenkins to Rear Admiral and Capt. P. Rodgers to be Commodore. Rear Admiral Glisson will be retired on the 18th of January next, promoting Commodore A. Ludlow Taylor to be Rear Admiral and Capt. N. Collins to be Commodore. Rear Admiral Melancthon Smith will retire May 24th, 1871, promoting Commodore D. A. Sands and filling the vacancy. Commodore Steedman, Rear Admiral Lanman retires July 1st, 1872, promoting Commodore Pennock. Rear Admiral J. C. Winslow retires Nov. 19th, 1872, promoting Commodore J. S. Worden. Within the next ten years Commodores Radford and Rowan retired, and some of whom, according to the present list, are yet to be promoted to that rank.

OSAGE INDIAN LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the lands embraced in the second article of the treaty of September 29th, 1865, are required to be sold for the benefit of the Indians. The United States acquired no beneficial interest in them and is not entitled to be considered public lands. He says, however, for such of sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections as may be sold, or may have been disposed of, Kansas will be entitled to select equivalents, which must be taken as near as may be to ceded lands.

ON AN EXCURSION.

The Postmaster General and First Assistant Smith leave here this evening with excursionists to Denver.

TREASURY POLICY FOR SEPTEMBER.

Assistant Treasurer Richardson will tomorrow announce the financial programme for September.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1870.

TREASURY POLICY.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has issued an order for the purchase of bonds and sale gold for sight as follows: Purchase one million bonds on Thursday, and each alternate Thursday, and two million on Thursday, September 8, and each alternate Thursday; two millions in all; sale of one million gold on each Wednesday of the month—four millions in all.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

In one or more of the border States several registers of election have been arrested by the United States Commissioner for refusing to register parties who served in the Confederate army. Writs of habeas have been issued in accordance with the State laws, but not conformable to the recent statute of the United States. Conflict is likely to ensue between the State and Federal authorities. Representations have been made to the Attorney General of the United States, who, having been asked for his opinion, says he don't consider the question within his province, but it is one belonging to the courts, to which effect he has given instructions to Commissioners, Marshals and others concerned.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Applications have been approved for National banks at Charleston, West Virginia; Fort Scott, Kansas; Stanford, Kentucky; Franklin, Kentucky; Somerset, Kentucky; Lexington, Kentucky; Carthage, Missouri; Salem, Illinois; Wenosha, Wisconsin, and Dallas, Tennessee. Among the new applications for gold banks is one from A. Corbin and others, of New York.

ALLEGED INFRACTION OF NEUTRALITY.

The French Minister has protested against the employment of Americans in the Prussian service and others of surgeons in this country to serve in the Prussian army. This is denied by Prussians as to Baron Gerolt, and by Americans as to one or two Consuls. Both French and German legations scrupulously avoid any infraction of the neutrality laws.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 27, afternoon.—Consols for money 91⅞; on account 91⅞.

American securities—5-20s, 1865, old, 82¾; 10-40s, 82¾; 65s, 87; 67s, 85⅝; Erie, 17¾; Illinois, 109¾; Great Western, 22. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8⅝d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales of 7,000 bales; speculative and export 1,000 bales. California, white wheat, 10s 6d; red western 9s 5d to 10s; red winter, 9s 10d. Flour, 25s. Corn—No 2 mixed, 30s. Oats, 3s 4d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d@38s. Pork firm, 120s. Beef, 123s. Lard quiet, 72s 6d. Cheese, 61s 6d. Bacon—50s for Cumberland, and 68s for short ribs. Spirits of petroleum, 12s; refined, 1s 8d. Tallow, 44s 6d.

LONDON, August 27.—Tallow, 44s@44 6d. Calcutta linseed dull.

PARIS, August 27.—Bourse dull: rentes 70f 50c.

FRANKFORT, August 27.—United States bonds firm at 91⅝@91¾.

HAVRE, August 28.—Cotton closed yesterday at 100f for Orleans *fres ordinaire*. Sales for the week amounted to 6,384 bales; stock on hand 122,580 bales.

Steamboat Snagged and Sunk.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CAIRO, Ill., August 27.—Steamer David Watts, from Tennessee river to St. Louis, struck a snag and sunk at 9 o'clock this A. M., near Price's Landing. Most of the cargo consists of lumber, iron and leather, which, with the boat, is valued at about $20,000. Capt. Chapman thinks most of the cargo may be saved, but the boat lies badly careened, with starboard and bolier deck under water, and will probably prove a total loss. No lives were lost.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Flour very dull at $6.25@6.75 for Pennsylvania. Wheat dull; new western red $1.41@1.42, white $1.50. Rye nominal at 90c. Corn steady; new western at 59@60c. Provisions dull. Petroleum feverish; crude 16c; refined 25c. Whisky nominal at 92c.

—Hon. Horace Maynard has reopened the question of reconstruction in Tennessee. In a speech at Kingston last Monday, he expressed the opinion that if peace prevails in all our borders, and all classes and conditions of our people are permitted to enjoy their rights and exercise their privileges, without molestation, there will be no reconstruction, but it is as sad surely been the case in the past, any portion or class of our citizens should be deterred from exercising all their rights of freemen by threats of violence, he gives it as his deliberate opinion that reconstruction will inevitably follow.

—It is generally understood that Hon. Job E. Stevenson, of the Second Ohio Congressional District, has finally yielded to the importunities of his friends and will become a candidate for renomination.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The immigrants last week numbered only 3,635.

—Work on the Stevens Battery is progressing rapidly.

—Hon. Louis Child died on Friday evening, at Boston, aged 66.

—President Grant has returned to Long Branch from West Point.

—The usual number of fatal assaults were reported at New York yesterday.

—Four thousand dogs have been poisoned by the police of Louisville within a few weeks.

—Oliver J. Dickey has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Lancaster county, Pa.

—A thief named named John Roe was shot dead by officer Cowan, of the Brooklyn police, on Saturday.

—It is reported that Sage & Co. and H. D. Cordova & Co., grain dealers, at New York, failed on Saturday.

—The steamships Anglia, from Glasgow, and City of Paris, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

—Poindexter, the alleged murderer of Gallup, in West Virginia, some two years ago, has arrived at Parkersburg.

—The extensive furniture manufactory of Chas. P. Stevens, in Baltimore, was burned on Saturday morning. Loss covered by insurance of $45,000.

—Burglars attempted the robbery of the safe of the Logan county bank, in West Liberty, Ohio, Friday morning last, but failed to effect an entrance.

—It is declared by the Greenville (Tenn.) *Union* that ex-President Johnson will not under any consideration be a candidate for Congress from his district.

—William Holdinger, foreman in Gim's Saw Mill, at Cincinnati, while engaged last Friday evening in rolling logs into the river, was caught under one of the logs and killed.

—A scull race on Charles river, 3¼ miles, between John McKeel, of Cold Spring, N. Y., and T. C. Butler, of Boston, was won by McKeel in twenty-two minutes and fifty-one seconds.

—Barbara Lee, a widow residing in Bradley county, Tenn., was murdered Tuesday night last in bed. The assassin cut her throat from ear to ear. Two children in bed with her were unharmed.

—The steamer City of Ragusa has been spoken by three vessels, the last time Aug. 22d, in latitude 42d. 30m. longitude 69d. 9m; all well; sixty-six days out from Queenstown for New York.

—At Worcester, Mass., Saturday night, a fire destroyed the yeast factory of M. A. Worcester, eight houses and two stables. Loss $25,000; insured for $15,000. Thirty-two families lost all their effects.

—A large portion of the wheat crop in southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee, outstanding in shocks, has been greatly damaged and in many cases effectually ruined by the rainy weather which has prevailed throughout those sections since June.

—Work is about being commenced on the Pacific Hotel in Chicago. It will occupy the entire block between Clark, Lasalle, Jackson and Quincy streets, an area of about one and a half acres, with a frontage of 186 feet east and west, and 325 north and south, and will cost nearly a million dollars. It is expected that the structure will be opened for business January 1, 1872.

FOREIGN.

A FIRM in New London, Connecticut, have received orders to furnish bread for the French.

THE city of Berlin alone has furnished over fifty thousand soldiers for the North German army.

THE New York *Express* thinks the United States might with propriety remediate for peace in Europe.

A MAN more than ninety-nine years of age was recently setenced to one week's imprisonment, in Flatow, East Prussia, for stealing wood.

SEVERAL GERMAN papers have been compelled to stop publication because all their compositors and pressmen volunteered for the war.

THE guests of a German hotel went the other day in a body to the landlord, demanding the abolishment of French terms from his bill of fare.

JENNY LIND and Florence Nightingale are among the London Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded in the Franco-Prussian war.

TWO photographs, one of Napoleon III, and the other of Olivier, were found untied to what had been formerly the pillory, at Breslau, Silesia.

THE armies of all the different States of the North German Confederation wear but one cockade, the colors of the Confederation, black, white and red.

THE Prussian fleet in the Baltic is under command of Rear Admiral Heldt, and that in the German Ocean under command of Vice Admiral Jachman.

THE Prussian Government has promised a special reward to every pilot who will take a German ship which is in danger of being captured safely into port.

IN all the Prussian barracks puppets in the uniforms of Turcos and Zouaves have been placed in order to accustom the recruits to the fantastical dress of those troops.

A LONDON medical writer estimates the death rate from chloroform in England of one for every 6,000 patients, whence he concludes that it is the safest medical agent known.

THE sympathies of the Poles in Prussian Poland are entirely with their German countrymen. Not an exemption is claimed, even in districts that are almost entirely Polish.

ONE of the attaches of the French Embassy in Berlin did not give up his rooms in that city, but intrusted the keys of his lodgings to his servant, saying he would doubtless be back in Berlin on the 1st of October.

THE actors in the Passion plays of Oberammergau, Bavaria, who impersonated the characters of Jesus Christ and Judas Iscariot, have been conscripted into the army and are now fighting the French side by side.

SOME of the French medical journals are advocating the plan of burning instead of burying the bodies of those killed in battle, to obviate the danger to the public health of interring so many corpses together.

A PRUSSIAN soldier who had been drinking lots of beer, in a bar-room, amazed the bar-keeper by the following pompous reply, when the latter asked for pay: "I have nothing but my life, and that belongs to the King."

ON the march through the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, the troops found at every station immense caravans of peasant carts, which contained kegs of wine and other refreshments for the fatigued defenders of the fatherland.

ALL the students of the Berlin University who were not accepted as volunteers by the Prussian Government, have joined a sanitary corps and accompanied the army as such to the field, under orders of the Commander of the Knights of St. John.

THE same firm that furnished provisions to the Prussian army in 1864 and '66 Messrs. Lachmann Brothers in Berlin, have again obtained the contract to furnish the provisions to the North German army during the war. Quite a contract.

A GERMAN Professor nailed on the door of his closed lecture room a piece of paper with the following notice: "As the students have at present something more important to attend to than lectures, I herewith declare my lectures temporarily suspended.

BISMARCK wrote the opening speech of the King, at the opening of the North German Parliament himself. Three speeches were written, one by Lothar Bucher, one by Counselor Wagner, and the other by the Chancellor. The latter was selected as the most to the point.

WHEN the soldiers heard Marshal Leboeuf had ceased to be Major General of the army, and was replaced by General Trochu, they exclaimed: "*Vive Trochu.* Now that we have him, let us alone; we shall soon pay back the Prussians, with interest, the thrashing they gave us at Freischwiller."

THE Berlin *Boersen Zeitung* states that the Russian Government, having contracted a large order for cannon with a German foundry, has authorized this house, at the request of the firm, to sell all the cannon ready so far, to the Prussian Government, and has prolonged the contract indefinitely.

AN old widow named Hackert, seventy-five years of age, who accompanied the Prussian army in 1813 and 1815 to France as *vivandiere*, has again been permitted to accompany her old regiment, the Thirty-fifth Brandenburg, at her most urgent request. The soldiers call her the Mother of the Regiment.

A PARIS letter states that Baron Rothschild, in Paris, has received from members of the Orleans family, the following sums for the Society to give Assistance to the Wounded: The Countess of Paris, $2,000; the Duchess of Chartres, $2,000; the Princess of Joinville, $4,000; in remembrance of the Duchess of Aumale, $10,000.

THE *enceinte*, or rampart, encircling Paris was begun in 1851, and measures twenty-five miles in length, with nine-eight bastions. Outside the rampart are fourteen strong forts, the names of those on the left bank of the Seine being Ivry, Bicetre, Montrouge, Manvres, Issy, and Mont-Valerien; and those on the right bank, La Briche, St. Denis, Aubervilliers, Romanville Rosny, Nogent sur-Marne, La Faisanderie, and Alfort.

A METZ letter says the appointment of Marshal Bazaine was very agreeable to the French army. The soldiers began to smile forthwith. Marshal Leboeuf and General Frossard were at once put aside. General Changarnier's arrival was also hailed with pleasure. The old soldier came without luggage; borrowed a tunic from this one, a *kepi* from that, procured him a horse somewhere, and straightway visited the camps, where the troops saluted him.

A WRITER in the *Constitutional* says the Emperor has set the example of stripping for the fray by sending back from the front a large amount of the baggage with which he took the field, and that the army has likewise been greatly lightened. The Prussians move with no greater hindrance than a bag of extra cartridges, and live on the country as they march, taking provisions, cattle, horses, forage, money and any other necessary or attractive thing. Already they have taken much of France.

THE knowledge of the French districts shown by the staff of the German army is considered wonderful. Not only do they know where every village lies, but they can tell at once the amount of stabling to be found in it, whether there is a large church or school-room in which men or horses can be quartered. They are well informed as to the accommodation to be obtained in France, and the staff can say at once how many horses can be stabled in every village from the frontier to Paris.

SEND your orders for sale to the Oregon Brewery. Messrs. Piper, Iannals & Co., will fill them promptly and always guarantee their Cream Ale to give satisfaction.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr Keysers 167 Liberty street.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLV

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Third Street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 91¼@91¾.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 116¼@116¾.

THE great war in Europe has drawn all attention from little Cuba, where the patriot party are still wrestling with Spanish rifles. The fighting goes on spiritedly, and in several late engagements the Spaniards were considerably worsted.

IT IS estimated that there were nearly ten thousand votes out on Saturday afternoon at the Republican primary meetings. The general attendance goes to show that the people are commencing to realize the importance of the primary meetings. It is at them and with them where all true reform must commence.

THE Crawford county system carried all the city wards at the primary meetings on Saturday by large majorities, but met with decided opposition in the rural districts. Inasmuch as the vote was to instruct the delegates how to act on the question of adoption or rejection of the system, and as the country districts predominate in numbers, it is safe to conclude that no change will be made.

THE telegrams of Saturday announced the death of a Prince Reuss. This is doubtless Prince Henry XXII. of the elder line, prince regnant and absolute sovereign of the principality of Reuss, Count and Lord of Plauen and lord of Greiz, Kranichfeld, Gera, Schleiz and Lobenstein. This ruler was born on the 28th of March, 1846, and at the age of 13 succeeded his father, Prince Henry XX. He was a Major General in the Prussian army, and was unmarried.

THE intelligent and refined members of the community have much to be proud of in the magnificent Mercantile Library building so recently thrown open to the public. Few cities in the country can boast of a so handsome monument erected by a cultured people and dedicated to the dissemination of useful knowledge and polite literature. The members of the Association, through whose efforts have been reared this proud and massive pile cannot be too warmly thanked by the people for whose best interests they have labored.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says, "Our city must be the rampart of civilization. To this no one can for a moment object, but it is an open question as to which side of that rampart will witness the most perfect representation of civilization. The German culture is not so showy, so glittering or so blatant as the French, but we may well be pardoned for thinking that it may be just so much the more solid and real, just as the Prussian army without Spahis, Zouaves, Turcos, Field Marshals or Princes Imperial, has proved less hollow than the army of the Empire.

AT last the day of Jubilee has come for the colored people, and they hold the greatest of all needle-guns of warfare and protection in their hands in the shape of the ballot. On Saturday the black man marched up to the primary election polls the full political equal of his white neighbor, and deposited his vote, and it was an object of remark that the colored men voted intelligently and were not so easily influenced as some imagined. They promise to make good citizens, and, indeed, at the outset have shown many negligent old voters a good example in the discharge of duty by attending and voting at the primary meetings.

"TEARS, idle tears, I know not what they mean." All the world wondered when they read that Napoleon the least picked up a ball at Saarbrücken while the hardy soldiers of France wept. At first we could not account for it, but now we are inclined to believe that the atmosphere of the climate must be to blame as we read that the *Journal* of Nancy says: "Our tears flow at the sight of the long line of wagons laden with oats, hay and provisions of every kind to be given over to the Prussian army." If oats and hay bring tears to the eyes and down the nose of an editor, surely the spectacle of a little boy playing marbles with needle-gun balls might be sufficient excuse for a soldier of the Empire weeping his little weep.

THE WAR news continues important. It is hard to arrive at the true situation of the forces, the cable telegrams being mixed and conflicting. One thing is quite certain, Paris is in great danger from immediate invasion. It is hardly possible that the Committee of Safety can make successful stand against the army of 350,000 men who are sweeping down upon the French capital. Paris must fall. With supplies cut off a million and a half of people cannot long withstand a siege, and in spite their apparent resolution and determination it is quite probable that the city will surrender without much struggling. Paris in the hands of the Prussians means an end of the war, an end of the empire, an end of Napoleon and his dynasty.

THE census is about to take a large quantity of wind out of the sails of New York, and transfer it to those of Philadelphia. It is already an open question as to which of those great cities contains the largest population, and the indications are that Philadelphia will lead by several thousands—each closely approaching a million of inhabitants Philadelphia, if she gains credit for outnumbering New York in people, has the advantage nearly all the way through, as her inhabitants live better and more comfortably, perhaps, than those of any other great city in the world. All have room to breathe, and all have homes, not quarters for existence in heaven—soaring, miserable tenement houses. Pennsylvanians will watch with much interest for the tales of the official figures, for it would be quite pleasant to know that New York *is* eclipsed by the big village of Quakers.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* pertly and truly remarks that all Republicans should be up and doing, for the fall canvass will involve the highest interests of the State and nation. It is of the first consequence to select the ablest and best men for nominations in all cases, and leave no room for chances. The party, strong in its records and its principles, will be stronger by selecting none but its best and most trustworthy men. It is no time for divisions on mere local questions. We have to meet an enemy full of devices and little tricks, and never slow to avail itself of any element of division, however small in itself, to work mischief to the general cause. The canvass will be an important one in every sense, and Republicans should take early steps to organize thoroughly for victory. It is the full and complete vote that tells the story.

THE Prince Salm Salm, who fell on the field of Gravelotte, was, in all probability, the same whose name was so familiar here, first during the rebellion, in which he fought under Blencker, and next in Mexico, where he was chief of the household of the Emperor Maximilian. Although there are four princes of Salm Salm in the Prussian service, the one who fell was doubtless Prince Felix, Constantine, Alexander John, Nepomuc, born December 25th, 1828, and married, after a life of dissipation and adventure, during which he served in various armies, and fled from Europe to avoid arrest for debt, Agnes, daughter of Colonel Le Clerque, on the 3rd of August, 1862. With the the heroism, sufferings and achievements of this Princess, all are familiar, and it was owing to her that her husband has, to a certain extent, retrieved his former position and character, and was, at the time of his death, a Major of the fourth regiment of grenadiers of the guard of Queen Augusta, of Prussia.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY who is beginning to figure prominently as the commander of a new army, although but slightly known in this part of the world, has had some reputation as a soldier, as the intimate personal friend of the present Emperor of Austria and as the bearer of nearly the longest list of names of any royal personage in Europe. Prince Frederick-Augustus-*Albert*-Antoine-Ferdinand Joseph-Charles-Marie-Baptiste-Nepomuc-William-Xavier-George-Fidele, Prince Royal and Duke of Saxony, was born in April 1828, and is consequently in his 43d year. He was married in June 1853, to the Princess Caroline Wasa, a descendent of Gustavus Wasa and the former royal line of Sweden. He has no children and has led rather a wild sort of life, having shared with most other leading European princes, the honor of having had it currently reported that he beats his wife and has broken her heart. Prince Albert took part in the Schleswig Holstein campaigns, and commanded nominally, the Saxon army in the war of 1866, when he sided with Austria. Since the formation of the North German Confederation he has had command of the Saxon army of 30,000 men, forming the twelfth North German army corps. This fact alone should be evidence enough of his ability, for General Von Moltke has shown no hesitation in appointing Prussian Generals to command Bavarian, Hessian or Wurtemberg troops when they had no generals of ability of their own.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS of the Republican party, held on Saturday, were numerously attended in all the districts thus far heard from throughout the county. Much interest was manifested in the election of delegates, and in some of the wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny the contests were very exciting and drew out nearly the full party vote. Notwithstanding the spirited rivalry for choice of delegates in some localities, it is pleasing to note that the the meetings were conducted in proper and regular order and the greatest possible harmony prevailed. The large number of votes polled was exceedingly gratifying, as therein the fact was made sufficiently apparent that the late Third party movement has in no wise estranged Republicans from the regular organization in which they have accomplished so much good and brought about so many brilliant political victories. The ranks are now solid; let the delegates chosen to the conventions by confiding constituencies see to it that they be kept so by exercising a large amount of care and discretion in the nomination of candidates. Among the numerous gentlemen thus far announced for places on the ticket, we have no favorites. Our most earnest desire is to have harmonious conventions that will put forward the best men, such as we can heartily and conscientiously support and for whose election we can labor with cheerful earnestness. Judging from the character of the delegates nominated, so far as we have personal acquaintance with them, we confidently promise in advance of the convention that none but good men, well known citizens of character, capacity and integrity and truly loyal Republicans, will be put forward for the support of the people at the polls next October. With a suitable ticket in the field there can be no fear but a triumph over all opposition awaits the Republican party of Allegheny county.

SEVERAL journals have considered it necessary to censure King William for assuming that he and the Princes had done everything in the recent battles, as for instance in one famous dispatch where the doings of "Our Fritz" are spoken of with enthusiasm, and in another where he closes with the statement, "I commanded," thus, so these journals assume, harvesting for themselves all the glory which should by right belong to those non-royal Generals who are also in or near the field, such as Von Wrangel, Von Steinmetz, Von Roon and Von Moltke. Now, General Count Von Moltke is chief of the General Staff, an organization peculiar to the Prussian army, and which, having supervision and management of the whole army, has brought it to a state of perfection, elsewhere in the world, unknown. He is also generally supposed to be the planner of campaigns, or, as it is now common to say, the brains of the army. As such, his place is not at the front, but at some convenient spot in the rear where he can hold the strings which move all four of the great German armies. Von Steinmetz, on the contrary, has shown himself to be the fighting general, and as such has had an important command. Von Roon is Minister of War, and Von Wrangel, although Field Marshal, is probably too old too take any active part in the war.

The Prince Royal and the Crown Prince have been educated for war; they have reached middle life and have had as much active experience as any of the other Generals. Their connection with the Royal family naturally gives them great advantage in the way of promotion. They were tried at Duppel and Sadowa, and proved themselves brave men and good fighters and capable of doing just what they have been put at. The King has received a thorough military education also, and naturally commanded at Rezonville, being present, although doubtless assisted by his staff, nor can we think it very dreadful when, after telegraphing a victory, he said, "I commanded," when he was surrounded by a coterie of great men, any one of whom would have felt the slur if any other one had been singled out as having done more than the rest in that fight. When Halleck was acting General in Washington, McClelland and Burnside and Pope, when they had any fights to announce, did not state that Halleck had won them, nor if he had ridden out on the field surrounded by leading Generals and using their advice, and had superintended a victory, would he have been likely to have telegraphed to his wife at home: "Keys, or Pleasanton, or Porter commanded," even though their advice or action might have been the means of winning. Human nature is pretty much human nature at Rezonville or at Chancellorville, and it is not right for a good republican to think for a moment that a man because he is a king is capable of being superior to the little failings common to humanity.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The census now being taken will show the rapid increase of our city in population and wealth. Those who have been disposed to underrate our importance will be compelled by stubborn facts to accord to us our position among the prosperous and solid cities of our land. And still so averse to display are our people compared with many other cities that our actual growth and condition will hardly be understood. No note will be made of the many costly edifices which are in progress of erection, or the numerous streets which are extending in every direction, and the various other improvements going on in and around our city.

In one respect we have been far behind most other cities, even those much younger than we are,—the matter of education. The school system of Chicago is justly her pride. Her higher institutions are many and well endowed. She can boast of the largest telescope in our land. St. Louis is hardly behind Chicago in the wealth and excellence of her colleges and seminaries. Money in large sums has been freely given. Of Cincinnati not so much can be said. The importance of this subject to all the interests material as well as intellectual and moral has not been in past years properly understood. Men who grew rich without education while every thing was new, and only the coarser manufactures were produced, failed to see the indispensable necessity of institutions of a high order to different kinds of manufactures and to all the higher interests of learning and religion. Most erroneously many said, this is not the place for education on account of the smoke. Such an objection would hardly have satisfied the inhabitants of London or Birmingham. And our "Female College" and flourishing commercial colleges have shown that such institutions can attain a high degree of prosperity here. Here, too, are our successful Theological Seminaries. The Penn'a. Female College will commence its work under most favorable auspices.

More than a half century ago we had our academy which, simple and unadorned as it was, did the work of its day and was merged into the Western University of Pennsylvania, when the latter secured its charter with full powers for a college and for professional schools. For many years the University prospered, doing a most important work. Many of our most successful business as well as professional men here received their education. Even then it was far short of what it should have been. The State did well by it; citizens but little. The fires of '45 and '49 swept away nearly all that remained of its material wealth. For it there seemed to be no resurrection. Discouragement seized its friends. There was a temporary suspension of all its vital functions. Slowly it gave evidence of returning life. All believed it to be dead and refused to see the signs of restored vigor. Within a few years it has accomplished a great work. Very few if any colleges have been more uninterruptedly prosperous or done more with no larger endowment. Its Observatory, in charge of a most competent astronomer is surpassed in appointments by very few in our country. Its Preparatory, Scientific and Collegiate courses are as thorough and complete as in our most popular institutions. The names of the large number of able men composing its Faculty can be seen in another column. In Engineering, students are under an accomplished West Point graduate. So in the Classics, Physics, Chemistry and Astronomy, as well as in all the branches of a scientific or collegiate course there are many Professors well qualified for their positions. Our sons can have a complete education for business or a profession at their own homes, without the risks and large expense attendant on sending them abroad. We can see them daily and know what they are doing. If yielding to temptation we know it before the evil is irreparable. Then the influences of the University are wholesome. The students there are moral and unusually well disposed. While in other institutions in every other part of our land there have been rebellions, we hear of nothing of that kind here. People are everywhere learning that the country is at least no more favorable to education than cities. There is less that is refining and elevating there. Then we are, in our University, educating our own sons, those who almost invariably settle and live among us. Their influence and power in the future will be great. The more of them there are well educated, the better for our cities and county. If the University can be well sustained for a few years, its sons, who are now annually going forth from it, will take care of its future. Having experienced its privileges they will aid liberally in extending them largely increased to others. From our vast wealth should come endowments for its chairs, library and apparatus, and from our homes should come our sons to crowd its halls, compelling a change of location and the erection of other and larger edifices to meet all its wants and adorn our cities, to which we can point the stranger as evidence that we are not blind to the benefits of learning, and that we know how rightly to use the money we are enabled by our natural advantages and our shrewdness and industry to accumulate.

OUR GUNS.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Among military men the world over, just now, there is no small amount of anxiety in relation to the superiority of the Chessepot and needle guns. The French are very confident of the former, while the Prussians are similarly confident as to the latter, and while these two powerful nations are practically testing this question, little Belgium sets on foot a large army for border defense, it is said, and arms her troops with a gun said to be equal to either of the first named. No wonder what such nations may do since they have an abundance of such effective guns. It may yet test the superiority of a nation over the deficiency in inventive talent of neighbors. What could England do against either the French or Prussians with her single bar reled guns? A Prussian could shoot down a half dozen Englishmen while they were reloading. Now we come to the point—what position among the powerful nations of the globe does the United States occupy with her Springfield rifle and muskets,—single barrel—considering the needle gun and Chessepot? It is high time our armories were put to work on such guns as the Spencer, and our inventive talent put to work to get up even a better one. We some day may need the breech loading rifle, same it as we please; but we repeat, that we could not stand up long against the assault of such an army as that of King William, armed with the needle gun. And the army of the Emperor would wade through any force having only a Springfield rifle to oppose a Chesse pot. We should think of these things while we have peace. J. H. S.

THE New York *World* has a touching editorial upon School Girls in War, which, in a delicate way, accuses the Germans of being barbarous and bloodthirsty, and accuses them of all sorts of atrocities, going back to Knyphausen and Blucher, and then coming down and giving a fierce slap at Blencker and Siegel.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* wants the Evening *Star* to instruct its newsboys to stop yelling all about the doings of Marshall Benzine.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE RULE OF SPECULATION.

In view of the fluctuations in some articles of barter which our markets have experienced in consequence of the Europeon troubles, and the speculations (as they are called) which have followed them, is it not a meet time to inquire how far such speculations are justifiable? As, for instance, in consequence of tidings from Europe, there is a sudden advance in the price of some commodity in New York, which, it is certainly known, will produce a corresponding advance in Pittsburgh and Chicago, and elsewhere. Now, A——, a merchant of New York, hastens to send a dispatch to B——, a merchant of Pittsburgh, purchasing his stock of the commodity before B—— can possibly learn through the ordinary course of intelligence, *i. e.*, the usual telegraphic market reports, that an increase in the price of the commodity has been established. The question arises, is this a *fair speculation* on the part of the A—— as against B——? and nine out of every ten of the merchant community would probably say that it was perfectly fair and legitimate.

But suppose that, in place of some merchantable commodity, it is a lottery ticket, belonging to B which A in passing the lottery office learns has drawn a valuable prize, and thereupon he sends a messenger to B and purchases the ticket, at the market value of tickets, before B can possibly be informed that his ticket has drawn a prize. Would *this* be called a *fair speculation* on the part of A? Every one of those who in the first case would decide in favor of A's fairness, would in their last supposeable case probably conclude as readily that he was guilty of over reaching or something worse.

But wherein lies the difference between the two cases? The owner of the commodity and the owner of the lottery ticket have each an article possessing, at the moment of barter, a definite market value. But in consequence of events unknown at the time to the respective owners, both the commodity and the lottery ticket have acquired a new value, make the sale in the belief that they are receiving the fair equivalent for what they part with. Does not the analogy hold good throughout?

We cannot, at such moments of fevered excitements and tirade uncertainties, have a better counsellor than the virtuous Pothier, who lays down this safe principle:

"Any deviation from the most exact and scrupulous sincerity is repugnant to the good faith that ought to prevail in contracts. Any dissimulation concerning the subject matter of the contract, and *what the opposite party has an interest in knowing*, is contrary to that good faith."

This principle does not at all affect the the fair profits of trades. It is a selfish prejudice to suppose that what is a good bargain on one side must necessarily be a bad bargain on the other. Nor does the rule of Pothier exclude the advantages which may be derived from the exercise of diligence, skill and keen foresight. If A pays to B the full value of his commodity to-day, or at the moment of purchase, it is all that can be demanded of him; it will not be expected of him, by the most scrupulous that he shall also explain to B the meaning, or map out before him the combination of events by by which he had led himself to believe that the article will be worth more money to morrow or a month after. It necessarily follows, also, that if he sells an article to B at to-day's value, it is not expected of him that he should reveal his reasons for getting rid of it, if these reasons are a belief that *without any fault in the quality of the article itself* it will be worth less money to morrow. A merchant in making a purchase is not obliged to proclaim all that he knows respecting the prospective fluctuations of the market or of the profitable uses to which a commodity may be applied, but he is bound in honor to pay as much as the seller could get for the goods from another party and to take no advantage of the vender where he had used the ordinary means of intelligence as to the state of the market, and is deceived thereby. An honest exchange of *actual* values at the time of the purchase or sale is what is demanded between honest dealers. CEREZA.

FROM MARION COUNTY, OHIO.

LA RUE, August 23, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A few words from this part of the country may be interesting to your readers.

We have had a very dry season, and it remains still very dry, yet we shall have a heavy corn crop, the best we have had for some years. Marion county, at least part of it, resembles one vast corn field. For corn and grass our county is hard to excel. Land of first quality and well improved, near this village, can be bought for forty and fifty dollars per acre. Near Marion prices range higher, but good farms rate from thirty to fifty dollars about two or three miles from La Rue. Would it not be well for some of your farmers among the hills to sell for one hundred dollars per acre, and buy land as many land worth as much more for thirty or forty dollars per acre. La Rue is a flourishing village on the B. and J. Railroad, one of the best roads in the West. Wheat here averaged only half a crop this season, but a full crop is twenty bushels per acre, corn from fifty to sixty. Oat crops were good. In fruit we have a slim crop.

You will please send me your paper, as I want to hear from the hills, my native country, though I have lived here nineteen years. C.

THE New York *Staats Zeitung* says that Eugenie became Empress only after other offers and adventures by the Emperor. He first offered himself to his cousin, the Princess of Wasa, the grand daughter of the Grand Duchess of Baden, but the necessary consent could not be obtained at the Austrian court. His second and less honorable venture was with the daughter of a certain Countess Montijo, who was residing in Paris very expensively, and whom Napoleon drew into his court, where he indulged in every kind of gallantry toward the daughter, who, however, quickly gave him to understand that, despite her coquetry, she was just as careful of her honor as he was of his, and would in no way yield to his passions unless he allowed her the legitimate place at his side. Eugenie was also living in Paris, and, it is said, when the Wasa offer failed, contrived to procure an invitation to Compiegne, and there, in the freer intercourse with Napoleon, and with the aid of a brilliant toilette, in which violet wreaths amid her blonde hair had an especially strong effect, she succeeded, through the magic of her personal appearance and her splendid conversational powers, in so alluring him that he, still sensitive over the result of his former plans, and with the firm determination of meeting the crowned princes of Europe as a parvenu, suddenly offered her his hand, and, to the universal astonishment not alone of France, but of all Europe, raised to the position of Empress a woman of doubtful descent and of an equally doubtful past.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette*, speaking of Prussian humor, says that a ghastly though very practical little order has been published to the Prussian army. Every man of the regiments ordered into the fight has to wear round his neck, underneath his clothes, a ticket with a number corresponding to the one standing against his name in the lists, in order that this might be ascertained in case of death, without delay, while the officers are furnished with diaries containing their designations in French as well as German. The soldiers have already found a name of their own for the above appendage. They call it the little death bell. It is indeed astonishing how quickly the army, high and low, have developed a special slang. To have got into good quarters is called to have gone "by first special," the reverse "fourth class smoking carriage," &c. Few things, indeed, are called by their right names, and if the humor of all this be small it keeps the men alive.

MR. MURAT HALSTEAD, writing from Paris to his paper in Cincinnati, says:

The Prussian army is weighed down by a hideous aristocracy of officers. The real Generals are not, according to appearances, put in command. A parcel of princes are nominally at the head of the several corps. The great Moltke has always a stupid Prince or two at his back, just as the great Bismarck has been compelled to bear on his broad shoulders the ponderous and vain old King, who goes along with his army and thinks he commands it.

IT was desired to send the Prince Imperial home to his mother from Metz, but at the bare suggestion his tranquility broke down and he began to cry. On which he was allowed to remain at the play.

THE war correspondents in France have had a high time of it. At Metz four of them were captured by fifty artillerymen and placed under guard as spies, finally effecting their release with great difficulty. Subsequently they were arrested and threatened with being shot, but again managed to escape, promising to quit the place immediately. A *Herald* correspondent experienced peril of another sort at Warth, where he occupied a house direct ly in the line of the fire of both armies. The correspondent confesses that as the fire grew in intensity he took refuge in the cellar, where he remained for two hours, until the danger was past. "During that time," he says, "it seemed as if hell had been let loose among us. Right and left, front and rear, the street firing of infantry, and the mitrailleurs of the French artillery, continued to vomit forth destruction and death. Cries of the wounded were fearful, but no one dared go to help them, for even to show your face at the window was to receive a well-aimed bullet from a needle-gun."

IF DRUGS

You want why don't you go
To JAMES E. BURNS & Co.,
Where you will find a stock complete
And well filled store room clean and neat?

Hand Mirrors, *hair* Brushes, and Ales.
Sponges, all kinds, two or three bales.
Pure Old French Brandy, Wine and Gin,
Very large stock just coming in.

Fine dry cigars, all brands and kind.
Call and see us and bear in mind
Prices are lower than others dare
ALJAS. E. BURNS, corner Penn and St. Clair.

THE SEASON OF EPHAUSTION.

The close sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well-knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced, more or less, by everybody, and the only question is, *what thus something will be*. With those who have tested the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on themselves, or have observed its effect on others this question will not be in doubt for a single momen ts tonic and regulating operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective, among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern ttmes. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.

As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
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Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 34 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Alleghany, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A New Stock of the Latest Styles in
LACE COLLARS
At Very Low Prices.
GUIPURE LACES.
Mecklin Laces.
Imitation Valencia Laces.
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Black Bor net Laces.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Ladies' Satchels and Purses.
Jet Jewelry and Bracelets.
Ladies' and Misses' Hose.
Men's and Boys' Sacks.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Bows and Neck Ties.
SASH RIBBONS,
Dress Goods and
Cassimeres,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Blank Books,
Writing Papers,
Envelopes, and
General Stationery.
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
A Full Stock at
LOWEST RATES,
Wholesale and Retail.
Price List of School Books and samples of Paper, Envelopes, &c. sent to any address.
S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
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BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
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SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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C. D. ARNSTHAL.....G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
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SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
22 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
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Allan C. Bakewell & Co.,
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Binders,
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STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE
ap21-w31
Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
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JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building,)
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AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. M. McKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired. fe11-v2
DRIED APPLES.—10 bbls extra nice, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

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WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Sheeting Muslins,
White and Colored
TABLE DAMASKS,
AND
BED QUILTS
AND
Woolen Table Covers.
At 10 Cents,
GOOD YARD WIDE SHEETING,
A Bargain.
At 12½c. 4-4 Bleached Shirting, extra good.
At 8½c good Dark Calicoes.
At 75c dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 8½c each, White Linen Towels.
Tickings & Bed Checks
At Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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SCHOOL
BOOKS.
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A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
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CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
City Bonds by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving PENN AVENUE, and known as
PENN AVENUE BONDS,
Are now offered for sale at the
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank,
No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET,
These Bonds have TWELVE YEARS TO RUN AND PAY SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXES. Interest payable semi-annually, payable on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the city by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be had.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEO. C. McLEAN,
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YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
KIDNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.
NEW LINES
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Shirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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At Pittsburgh, Pa.,
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While this fair has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, competition is invited from all sections.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—The great life-size painting by the late Gen. T. Buchanan Read, has been secured; which, with other select paintings, will form a special Art Repository. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the eminent tragedian and elocutionist, will recite the poem of Sheridan's Ride three times each day.
For catalogues or information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.
Space for special exhibitions can be secured.
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F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 18th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pork Packers,
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Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE
300 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
250 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
40,000 lbs Bright Bacon Shoulders.
150 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
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"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
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AN EXPERIENCED LADY,
Of thorough education and capable of conducting large classes in the English, French and German languages, and all the higher scientific branches-purposes locating in this city permanently, and desires a position as teacher in an Academy, College or school. The very best references afforded as to character and scholastic attainments.
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Curry Institute,
Nos. 2 and 4
SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's Buildings, cor er of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and are finished and furnished in good style. The Institution has been organized over ten years, and during this time has enrolled over 2,000 pupils. Its rolls for the year just closed exhibit an attendance of over 300 students.
The plan of the school embraces three reparate departments, for the accomodation of three different classes of pupils. First, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT for the education and training of Teachers of both sexes; Second, a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT for the education of pupils who wish to obtain a good common English education, or qualify themselves for the business pursuits of life; and, Third, a COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT for the education of young ladies who wish to take an advanced course.
TERMS, IN ADVANCE, FOR

10 months	$55	5 months	$30
9 months	50	4 months	25
8 months	45	3 months	20
7 months	40	2 months	15
6 months	35	1 month	7

The next term opens the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and a deduction from the foregoing prices will be made in favor of all pupils leaving early scholastic year of 40 weeks, begins Sept. 7th, 1870. Send for Catalogue to Rev. CHAS. BEATTY, D.D., L.L.D., Supt., or Rev. J. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal. au28-6ed
PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE, Fifth avenue, (Twenty-second ward,) Pittsburgh. Reading and Day School. Fully chartered and organized for the higher education of young Ladies in all departments of Literature, Science and the Arts.
Will open September 23. For circulars, address
REV. JAS. BLACK, D. D., President.
Postoffice Box 1492, or
au12-b86 REV. W. R. BEATTY,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for Young Ladies. No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next session will begin on MONDAY, September 12th. Prof. HENRY BOHBOCK will have charge of the Music Department.
Registers giving full information may now be had at the Book Stores, or at the Institute after the 24th inst.
au17-cS-WFM REV. R. J. COSTER, A.M., Rector.
RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—Full Course of Instruction in Civil, Mining, and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Re-opens September 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au2-n36

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CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
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No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est current rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 27, 1870.

Our local money market during the week that has just closed has been a satisfactory one for borrowers. Loans have been, in the meantime, easily obtained, and at reasonable rates. The money market, however, begins to show the hardening tendency usual at this season of the year. Bank balances are decreasing; there is a little more stir in mercantile quarters looking towards the filling up stock for the fall trade, and the larger manufacturing houses are gathering up for the winter's work. All these warn us that a livelier money market is approaching, and is neither questionable the finest barley in the country, this year, is that grown in Iowa. We saw samples of this grain a few days ago, which were as superb as the most inveterately exacting maltster would wish to see, and it is said they were only fair specimens of a large share of the crop of this State. In the State of New York it is thought there will be enough barley, with the old, of which there is considerable left, to make a fair amount of malt in New York city, as well as in the country. From a survey of the whole ground it is believed that, so far as the raising are concerned, the new crop may be regarded as beginning just about where the old left off."

APPLES—The supply, particularly of sweet apples, is in excess of the demand, though prices are unchanged. Sales prime to choice cooking apples at $3@3.50, and sweet at $2.50@3. ASHES—Country soda ash, 6; refined, 4½; Pearls, 9½; Pots 7½.

BROOM CORN—Continue dull though unchanged at last quotations.

FLOUR—Dull; $1.50@2 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—Prime to choice butter is in steady demand with regular sales at 27@30. Common to medium may be quoted at 20@25, and inferior at 16@18.

CANDLES—Is quiet, though firmer; standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 21@21½, and in small lots at 22@23.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 11@13; Ohio Factory, 12½@14; and Ohio Goshen 14@15.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.25, and Bellefield Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1.05 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock of apples unsatisfactory.

EGGS—Fresh eggs in steady demand and limited supply; we continue to quote at 19@20. Eggs in pickle sold at 15@16 per dozen, as is usually the case on Saturday, as dealers never want to carry any over until Monday.

FISH—Is in active demand, with sales at $4@5¾, and even $6 per bushel. Grapes $6@10.

FEATHERS—No. 1 goose feathers 50@60; No. 2, 75@80. Demand light.

FLOUR—Continue very dull, though there is no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote Western flours at $6.50@7 for fair to good, and $7.25 for choice. Rye flour $5.25@6.

GROCERIES—Sugars are reported firmer in the east, but as yet there is no advance in this market. We continue to quote crushed at 14¾; A Coffee, 13¾; B, 13¾; Ex C, 13¾. Raw sugars range from 10@12 cts. as to quality. Common to choice Rio. New Orleans molasses 95@99.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, though the mills appear to be taking out all that offers at quotations, $1.20@1.25 for good to prime red, and 5 to 10 cts more for white, as to quality and condition. Our quiet trade unchanged, and dealers generally are impressed with the belief that the bottom has been reached, though how much lower it may go is uncertain. In first hands at 41@43, and on wharf and track, at 44@46—sale to-day of 300 bush at 44, on ear. Corn carries very tight hands since still further declined; we now quote at 38@42 in first hands, with sales of some 80 bushels on wharf at 43 to 44 cts. Rye continues dull and while there is very little offering there are very few if any buyers above 80, and not many even at that. Nobody, at present, appears to want it. When the distillers start up again there will, of course, be an improved demand for Rye, and it may be found that there will be much inquiry for it before that time unless at low prices. There is more inquiry for Barley, and good to prime quality can now be sold at $1.10@1.15—sale 2 cars on private terms, supposed to be about $1.12.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales were made from country wagons on Friday at $15@18.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbls and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 is quoted at $1.30@1.32½.

No. 2 at 90@95.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 50 cts per pair by the coop. Ducks 75@85 cts per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $15@20 per 80, according to size and condition.

MILL FEED—The destruction of the Pearl Mill, with a large amount of mill feed, has stiffened the market considerably, though prices are no higher. Bran, $8@9; Shorts $9@10, and Middlings, $10@11.

POTATOES—Still quoted at 70@75 per bushel. Sweets were sold to-day, at $4.50@5 per bbl, the outside figure for choice Jersey.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 10½@11; Sugar Cured Hams, 14@15. Clear, do 13½. Sugar Cured Hams, 14@15. Breakfast Bacon, 13; Lard, 12@13; in tes; 13 in kegs and 13 in buckets. Mess Pork $29.50.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

TALLOW—Rendered 6@6¾.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed, in small lots, at $2.75@3. Nothing doing in Clover seed. Flaxseed unchanged at $2.15@2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 27, 1870.

The oil market has been comparatively quiet during the week which has just closed, and with a light volume of business in the aggregate, there has been less fluctuation in prices. The feeling, of course, is controlled mainly by the war news, and as has been the case ever since it commenced, Prussian victories cause higher prices, while, on the other hand, Prussian reverses, are just as sure to produce a decline. However, the market has been firmer during the past few days, notwithstanding there has been nothing in the war dispatches to cause any movement one way or the other, but as we have repeatedly stated, the impression prevails in oil circles that the conflict will soon be ended, and once this has been demonstrated beyond doubt, a sharp appreciation in the value of oil is universally conceded, though temporary it may be.

It may not be out of place to remark, that there would undoubtedly be an advance established, yet the general impression seems to be that it is not probable that big prices, in view of the present large and constantly increasing production, could be maintained for any length of time. It is true it is asserted that the demand has increased correspondingly with the production, and statistics have been offered to prove this point, but the trade generally have not much confidence in figures as figures do not seem to hold good in the oil business, notwithstanding the old proverb, that they won't lie.

Receipts Crude this week, 21,025 bbls; last week, 18,469; January 1st to date, 715,114; same time last year, 548,595. Exports refined this week, 24,120; last week, 23,231; from January 1st to date, 457,328; same time last year, 355,117. Sales this week, 42,000 bbls crude; 25,500 refined, last week, 50,450 crude; 14,500 refined.

CRUDE.

Exceedingly quiet, though the market is steady at about yesterday's quotations. Sale 500 bbls spot at 9½; September or October, same figure. Sold all year quoted at 9, and buyer at 10. The sales have been comparatively light all week, though the market closes firmer than it opened, and there are but few sellers at quotations.

REFINED.

Steady but without quotable change. Spot or August 25½@25¾c, September and October 24½, and November 24¾. The shipments east appear to be slackening up somewhat, though still large.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

H. W. C. Twaddle 154, account Thos. Chess; F. A. Bates 1,064, account O. C. & A. RR; Star Oil Works 450, account J Gillespie; Fisher Bro. 622, L. W. Young; Waring, King & Co., 588, account John Gallespie; Tarentum Oil Works 74, account P. Hutchinson; Jas. Wilkins 234, account W. Cuddy; Fisher Bro. 222, account O. C. & A. RR; A. B. Mills 80, account W. Rattle. Total, 3,494 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.

Braun & Wagner 362 bbls reshined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 988 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 414 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens O. R. Co. 263 bbls refined to Tack, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total, 2,337 bbls

Crude West—F. A. Bates 640 bbls, account O. C. & A. R. R. Star O. W. 450 bbls, account J Gillespie.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Citizens Oil Co., 715 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 316 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 203 bbls. refined to Waring, F. & Co., Phila.

B. W. Morgan, 100 bbls refined oil to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Logan & Co. 520 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 400 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Total, 2,494 bbls

National Ref. & Storing Co. 407 bbls refined to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 304 bbls ref. oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Total, 3,521 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton steady; sales of 200 bales at 19¼c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts of 24,402; flour heavy and 5@10 lower; sales of 9,300 bbls at $5.25@6.60 for superfine Western and State; $5.70@5.90 for extra do; $5.60@5.75 for good to choice do; $6.20@6.75 for white wheat Western extra; $6.80@7.40 for extra Ohio; $6.00@8.75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour heavy; sales of 175 bbls at $4.50@5.25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky unchanged; sales of 275 bbls at 94@96c; chiefly 94c. Wheat; receipts of 127,323 bushels; wheat unchanged; sales of 91,000 bushels at $1.07¾ for rejected spring; $1.18@1.24 for No. 3 spring; $1.25 for inferior do; $1.30 for No. 1 spring; $1.35 for new ditto; $1.40@1.42 for winter red and amber Western; $1.42@1.50 for new red and amber Southern; $1.50 for white Western. Rye dull; sales of 45,000 bush; market dull and heavy; sales of 64,000 bush at 86@87c for mixed western; 90c for yellow Western; 90@96 for sound yellow. Oats—receipts 69,043 bush; market unsettled; sales of 30,000 bush at 58@57c for western; 59@ 60 for Ohio and State. Coal unchanged. Leather firm; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande illgat at 29@31c. Wool quiet; sales of 250,000 pounds at 40@52c for domestic fleece; 31@33 for unwashed. Pork heavy; sales of 750 bbls at $30@30.50 for mess; $29.50@30 for prime mess; also sales 250 bbls mess September, p. t. Beef quiet; sales 60 bbls at $12.00@18.00 for plain mess; $16.00@18.00 for extra mess. Beef hams lower; sales 50 bbls at $37.50 for new. Tierce beef quiet at $26.00@28.00 for prime mess; $30.00@32.00 for India. Mess cut meats dull; $14@21.00 for pickled hams. Middles quiet; sales 40 boxes at $16.00 for long clear. Lard dull and heavy; sales 200 tierces at 16¼@ 16¾c for steam; 17@17¼c for kettle rendered; also sales 1,000 tierces August at 16¼c; September at 16¾c. Butter steady at 20@30c for western. Cheese quiet at 12@14c. Freights to Liverpool firmer. Flour 1s. 7½d. Wheat 6¼@6½d by steam.

Buffalo—Flour closed dull and declining. Wheat steady with a moderate export demand at $1.19@1.22 for No. 2 spring, and $1.40 @1.42 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats irregular at 34@36c for new. Ohio. Corn nearly at 55@56c for new mixed western. Pork dull and nominal at $28.12@ 28.25 for mess. Mess Beef steady. Cut meats nominal. Bacon firm and quiet. Lard heavy at 15¾@16¾c for steam. Eggs dull and heavy at 20@21c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer, fairly active and 1@1c higher; sales of new at $1.13@1.14¾ in store and $1.15@1.25 seller September, old 99@99c posted, 98c@$1 for regular to fresh receipts; this afternoon dull and unchanged. Corn opened dull but closed firmer at 38@38¼c for No 2; this afternoon steady at 38¼@38c seller September. Oats steady and 1c lower, closing at 32@32¼c. Rye firmer and 2c higher, closing at 66@66c for No. 2. Barley: No 2 $1.13@1.13¾. Highwines closed quiet 88c for wood and 89c for iron bound. Provisions are quiet. Mess Pork $23.25. Lard 15¾@16c. Dry salted shoulders 12¾. Receipts for past twenty-four hours—flour 3,966 bbls, wheat 67,119, corn 48,434, oats 112,962, rye 7,366, barley 45,130 bush. Shipments—flour 1,561 bbls, wheat 5,580, corn 123,280, oats 36,332, rye 10,980, barley 97,850 bush. hogs 3,134. Freights active at 3½c for oats and 4½c for wheat to Buffalo.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Hogs quiet $9.35@9.85 common to good smooth. Cattle are quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Cattle market during the week was more active, with no decline in good stock and a slight advance on poor; fair to good went off early and at the close Texans went with equal ease at a slight advance. Receipts for the week 6,100 cars; 464 last week. Sheep—receipts for the week, 10,516; all sold at full quotations; no sales at higher rates than already reported. Hogs—receipts of 6100, most of which went through east, the sales being only for city slaughter at a decline of 25c.

ALBANY, August 26.—Cattle fully up to last week's prices. Market was firm and medium and low grades ruled. The best stock was held at 9@9c, and for a very few prime 9½c was refused, ranging from this down to 5½c for Texans. Sheep and lambs in good demand, market strong and prices ruled firm at 6¾@6¾c for sheep and 6@7c for lambs; receipts 85 cars. The trade in hogs was slightly better

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Flour dull and lower at $5.75@6. Wheat dull and prices lower; red $1.10@1.15 for Nos. 1 and 2. Oats unchanged at 40@50 for new. Rye steady at 82@ 85c. Barley scarce and firm at $1.15@1.25. Cotton unchanged and nominal at 18¾@19c. Whiskey dull at 90@91c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork held at $28.50. Bulk meats 13 and 15c. Bacon 14¾, 17 and 18½c; hardly any demand. Lard is held at 15½c. Butter unchanged at 25@35c. Cheese 12@14c, and dull. There is no change in oils; linseed 86c; land $1.17@1.20. Gold 18¾ buying. Exchange par buying.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Cotton nominal at 19c for middlings. Flour quiet and weak; superfine $4.25@4.50; extra $4.75@5; XX $5.25@ 5.50; XXX $5.75@6.50. Wheat easier; No 2 red fall $1.12@1.13; No 1 $1.18@1.19. Barley unchanged. Lard dull and nominal at 13@16c. Cattle in good demand at 7@7½c for prime to choice. Hogs firm at $8.50@9.10.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The weather is very fine, and although it has been close this week, the market has been active for all descriptions of goods, with little or no change in the prices except an advance of half a cent in Pegnot A brown sheetings, which are selling at 18½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Wheat quiet but steady; No 2 white Wabash, $1.05½; No 3 do, $1.01; amber Michigan, $1.08; No 2 do, $1.06½; $1,200 No 2 amber Illinois, $1.25; No 1 red Wabash, fresh, $1.20½; No 3 do, $1.17. Corn steady; No 1 white, 36c. Oats quiet but steady; No 1, 43½c for fresh.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Flour: superfine and XX scarce; XXX inactive, but there is nothing offering for export at $6.25@6.50.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 19½c; sales of 420 bales; receipts, 111 stock, 29,654.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 27.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 old held at $1.26. Corn dull and heavy; No. 2 offered at 36c, No. 2 at 35c. Oats in good demand. Petroleum market very firm; crude $1.30@1.25 per bbl, refined 22½@23c per gallon.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 27.—Flour steady and unchanged with sales of 1,300. Wheat quiet with sales of 5,000 bush of amber Michigan at $1.32; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.27. Corn quiet with sales in cars at 85c. Oats held at 36c for Wisconsin.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Flour dull and favors buyers; western superfine $5.50@6 00, extra $6.75@6.75, family $6.00@7.50. Wheat—southern white and amber $1.30@1.40. Corn 46@49. Rye 80@80c. Whiskey quiet at 89@90c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—Cotton dull and nominal at 18@c; receipts 140 bales, exports 378.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 27.—47 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 15 bbls whisky, J S Long; 1 bdl rags, Hingham, Cassell & Co; 25 sks oats, McCracken, G & Co; 20 do corn meal, 50 do wheat, 26 do corn, 56 do barley, Means, Harper & Co; 10 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 18 sks oats, F Schield; 2 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 10 bgs timothy seed, A Hyde; patrick & Co; 8 sks rags, Hingham, A & S Walker; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 1 roll leather, Junker, D & Co; 2 bbls lupan, M A Haines; 1 car wheat, J W Bannon; 275 bdls hides, O N Hoffstott; 10 pkgs tobacco, Knox A Orr; 800 bbls flour, owner; 10 pkgs tobacco, Penfield Bro; 9 do do, Haverstick & Co; 10 do do, H & W Jenkinson; 11 do do, J H Lippincott; 25 do do, Arnsthal & Son; 10 do do, Carothers, McGrew & Co; 25 do do, Nicholson & Co; 12 do do, Johnston & Colvin; 4 cases lard, J A Renshaw; 1 bbls whisky, J McKay; 1t furniture, H Berger; 1 car lumber, Reynolds, G & Co; 1 car wheat, J W Baumgarden; 9 bbls potatoes, 20 do onions Vangorder & Shepard; 80 sks wheat, S Liggett; 21 sks 30 do barley, H Jones; 50 bbls do do, H & W Jenkinson; 11 do do, J H Lippincott; 25 do do, Arnsthal & Son; 10 do do, Carothers, McGrew & Co; 25 do do, Nicholson & Co; 12 do do, Johnston & Colvin; 4 cases lard, J A Renshaw; 1 bbls whisky, J McKay; 1t furniture, H Berger; 1 car lumber, Reynolds, G & Co; 1 car wheat, J W Baumgarden; 9 bbls potatoes, 20 do onions Vangorder & Shepard; 80 sks wheat, S Liggett; 21 sks 30 do barley, H Jones; 50 bbls do do, H & W Jenkinson; 11 do do, J H Lippincott; 25 do do, Arnsthal & Son; 10 do do, Carothers, McGrew & Co; 25 do do, Nicholson & Co; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 250 bgs flaxseed, M B Suydam.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 27.—6 cars ore, Graham Carnegie R & Co; 1 car same, Byers McC & Co; 2 cars ore, W Clark & Co; 2 same, Everson P & Co; 2 same Lewis & P; 2 same, McKnight P & Co; 2 same, Dunmett A & Co; 22 cars ore, Harris & E; 10 bbls fish, Watt L & Co; 30 do apples, Campbell & C; 55 sks corn, Strickler & M; 44 do wheat, 10 do rye, Brickell & Co; 1 car corn, P Duff & Sons; 1 bbl o meal, 1 sks wheat, J Porterfield; 4 bgs o meal, 10 kegs same, Negley & C; 2 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 1 do do, Miller; 3 bbls wine, J S Kegys; 11 kgs lard, 7½ bbls same, S S Marvin; 20 cases boots & shoes, H E Schmertz; 1 bbl whisky, Dan Wallace; 10 bbls lime, H M Henderson; 5,000 ft lumber, Slack & S; 16,000 ft lumber, W W Rigdon; 20 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 25 same Snyder, man & Co; 25 same, W H Graff & Co; 1 box tbb, Arbuckles & Co; 100 bbls lub oil, W Wilsons Co; 10 same, Pennock & H; 50 sks o corn, 10 sks o meal, 15 sks oats, McBane & A; 200 oil bbls C A Warmcastle.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 27.—900 bbls flour, Rhinemaker & Co; 26 do do apples, W H Graff & Co; 10 bxs cheese, W M Gormley; 30 same, Haworth & D; 30 same, E Heazleton; 3 bbls apples, J Bandfield; 47 bxs cheese, P Duff & Sons; 58 bxs do N J Braden; 14 same, A & J Kerr; 4 bbls apples, Bruggerman & C; 30 bxs soap, H Baird; 50 same, S P Shriver & Co; 25 bbls, B I D Moore; 7 bbls apples Dilworth & H; 19 same, 1 pkg butter, H Rea Jr; 14 bgs oats, Kramer B & Co; 12 dz brooms, J Dunlevy Bro; 31 bags barley, Carson & Co; 2 sks rags, J Dunlap; 6 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 2 same, L J Blanchard; 50 bgs wheat, D Wallace; 200 bbls flour, owner; 30 do alcohol, H L Fahnestock; 2 do do, R E Sellers & Co; 100 hides, J Y McLaughlin.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, August 27.—11 bbls whisky, J McKay; 20 sks rags, J Benedict; 2 cars metal, J Moorhead; 200 bbls paper, Smith & Francis; 30 bbls whisky, A G McGrew; 32 bxs w glass, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 10 bbls cement, Melion Bro; 16 bbls whisky, Dan Wallace; 2 cars metal, Lloyd & Black; 1 bbl whisky, Scott & Gisal.

ALLEGHENY STATION August 27.—1 car lime, J K Shinn; 7 bgs corn, 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 75 bgs bran, Johnston & McFarland; 2 cars metal, Lewis, Ibiley & Dalzell; 100 sks flour, Voeghly & Kopp; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 2 cars ore, Graff, Bennett & Co; 16,000 feet lumber, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 1 car coal, Montgomery & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 27.—48 cars coal, Kier, F & K; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 39 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 92 carboys vitriol, B W Morgan & Co; 90 do do, H E Moreland & Co; 90 do do, Fulton, M & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, August 27.—5 bgs wheat, Keil & Ritchart; 25 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 10 bbls whisky, J Frichlich; 36 sks oats, McCracken, G & Co; 32 sks wool, A S Carlisle; 1 bbl eggs, Johnston & Colvin; 21 bales hay, J H Holly; 41 sks oats, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 72 sks corn, W J Meek; 4 pkgs eggs, 25 do grapes, A Phillips; 3 pkgs eggs, H Rea Jr.

GENEVA PER BELLE August 27.—77 sks wheat, 156 do oats, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 114 do wheat, T Liscak & Co; 5 firkins butter; 2 bbls eggs, W Williams.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river was falling last evening with five feet in the channel. Weather yesterday was cloudy and warm, with indications towards evening of rain.

The Trader, from Wheeling, arrived on Saturday, and the W. F. Curtis, from the same point, was expected last night.

The Mollie Moore departed on her first trip, drawing between 3½ and 4 feet.

The Camelia has been sold at last, and was bought by Capt. Milt Aiken for the Louisville and Tennessee river trade. Price, $9,000, and she was pretty well sold.

The Granite State continues in the Cincinnati and Wheeling trade in place of the Major Anderson.

—The Memphis Avalanche, of Wednesday, says: The stockholders of the Memphis & St. Louis Transportation Co. met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, ratified the sale of the Wicks, and empowered Messrs. C. W. Coyer, and A. L. Cummings to sell the C. B. Church to the best advantage. An offer of $24,000 has been made, but less than $30,000 will not be entertained. The boat is worth the price asked.

—A dispatch from Omaha of the 23d says: "The captain and engineer of the Ida Stockdale were arrested this afternoon and before the Police Court, where they gave bail for their appearance in the morning. The captain is under a charge of assault with intent to kill the engineer. Parties who witnessed the affray say 'twas a lively row, and but for the timely interference of the police it is probable the engineer would have been killed."

—The Lacrosse Leader of Sunday says of Upper Mississippi matters: The City of St. Paul has been laid up here and her place taken by the Victory. The Keokuk is also to be laid up to-day, and the Addie Johnsten will go into the Winona trade. The Damsel is to take the place of the Addie Johnston in the St. Coix trade.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday says: Capt. Jno S. Patterson, late of the River Spray, and other parties in Cincinnati, yesterday, purchased the huge stern wheeler Chas. B. Church at Memphis for $24,000, cash. She will come here as soon as there is sufficient water for her to ascend the falls.

—Hardest rains of the season at St Paul last Monday, and a few inches rise in the Mississippi is anticipated. Capt. D. G. Rabb's flat boat from Rising Sun, with 1,500 bales hay arrived at N. O. on Monday.

—The R. E. Lee, and Natchez, Pargound, Belle Lee, Richmond and all the Lower Mississippi packets are to commence running next month. Steamboating in the lower trade promises to be lively this season.

—The Tobe Hart has been recabined, repainted and put in tip top order, and she looks like a new steamer. She has been chartered by the Government to be used in the survey of the Cumberland river.

—On the 20th inst., Amos Atkins, of Alton, Ill., sold one eighth of the Arkansas to Wm. Atkins, of same place, for $2,000.

—The Camelia passed over the falls in safety on Thursday, and the Bellevernon, from New Orleans, arrived, at Cairo the same day.

—The Far West arrived at Omaha on Friday, and it was expected that she would return to Sioux City on Saturday with a load of troops.

—It is said that coal boats are lying three abreast for seven miles along the bank of the river at Jeffersonville, awaiting an opportunity to go over the falls.

—We see it stated that the R. E. Lee is coming to New Albany to load for New Orleans.

—Capt. M. W. Beltzhoover was in Paris on the 9th inst.

—The Waunnita was loading at Portland for New Orleans on Thursday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Discount days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS:

James L. Graham, John Benn,
J. Morrison, Andrew Ackley,
D. DeHaven, S. H. Graham.

JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. ju16:s40

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,

No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL $200.000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. H. EVERSON, W. C. MARUM,
President. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BAKER, JOHN LINDSAY,
JAMES McCLELLAND, B. S. McCLELLAND,
W. H

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Mayor Callow had six common cases yesterday morning.

A drunken individual was picked up on Ohio street, Allegheny, last evening. He couldn't give his name. He shared the hospitalities of the lock-up during the night.

Lewis Goerner made information before Mayor Callow, Saturday night, against John Kessel for perjury. The accused was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing.

Wanted—By the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, an Agent for Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. Apply at the branch office, No. 78 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will open this morning another fine lot Sterling Silver Goods in cases, suitable for wedding presents.
JOHN STEVENSON'S Sons & Co.
86 Market street.

Furniture, Furniture, Furniture—A Leggate, auctioneer, will sell this Monday afternoon the extensive collection of first-rate household furniture, pianoforte, sewing machine, &c., at the residence of Colonel Patterson, Esq., Ridge street, Allegheny.

Church Concert—A sacred concert for the benefit of the church debt, on Saturday afternoon in St. John's Lutheran Church, at the corner of Liberty street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and the music was excellent.

Fire at a Refinery—Saturday night a slight fire occurred at Kirkpatrick and Lyons' Refinery Here's Island by which a tank of tar was destroyed. The tank was nearly full, was quite late and just before quitting let a quantity of hot tar into the tank, which is supposed to have caused the fire. Loss $200.

Messrs. Editors:—After repeated solicitations from a number of my fellow citizens to whose judgment I feel constrained to defer, I hereby submit my name to the Republican Convention for nomination for the office of County Commissioner.
JOHN A. SCOTT.

Wanted—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," a fine engraving 20x24 inches in size with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. The best selling work ever published. Call on or address Amos Stevens, 119 Wood street.

The first vote polled in the old Second ward by a colored citizen, under the XVth Amendment, was, on Saturday, from Mr. William Cropp, the very worthy assistant steward of the Monongahela House. Some twenty-two other colored men voted in the same ward, which contains forty-five of these newly made voters.

Accident.—A little son of Mr. Thomas, residing on Second avenue, Birmingham, was on the trestle work of the P. & C. R. R. Saturday afternoon, missed his step and fell through to the ground, a distance of fifteen or more feet. When picked up he was unconscious, and it was found he had received some severe injuries. Dr. Roberts was the attending physician.

Held for Trial—Ed. Ward, who was arrested a few days since by officers Moon and Dresslein on a charge of stealing about $1,500 from Mr. Cline, the particulars of which appeared in the GAZETTE several days since, was before the Mayor on Saturday for a hearing. After hearing the testimony the Mayor decided to hold the accused to bail in the sum of $2,000, and in default he was committed for trial.

Bitten By a Snake—A son of Mr. John Hetzel, residing on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, near Connellsville, was bitten by a copperhead snake on Sunday. He was playing in a yard, near his father's house, and in removing a stone from an old stone fence, he disturbed the reptile, which struck him twice on the arm and on the leg. Dr. Newcomer was summoned and applied the usual antidotes, but there is no hopes of the boy's recovery when last heard from.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Canning has completed his arrangements for the coming season, which commences on Saturday evening next. His company is said to be an excellent one.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The attractions at the Varieties Theatre, under the management of Mr. Fred. Ames, are numerous, and should they continue the season will doubtless prove profitable to the manager as well as interesting to his patrons.

Soldiers, Attention.

Under a recent act of Congress all honorably discharged soldiers of the late war are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, and now is the time to locate it. The public lands along the several lines of railroads are in market, and can be had to-day from $5 to $15 per acre. The soldier can enter upon one hundred and sixty acres of any of these lands not pre-empted, and by occupying it for five years receive a title for it, and thereby secure themselves valuable homes, as the land will increase to more than double its value before the expiration of the five years. Soldiers who contemplate availing themselves of the generosity of the Government in this respect should call upon B. F. Brown, Esq., at the GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, where they can obtain all the necessary information relative to the matter.

Reward the Nation's Defenders.

Capt. M. S. Corey, as brave a soldier as ever stood fire in the Union army, and as accomplished and worthy gentleman, is among the strongest candidates for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the Republican nomination. He served during the war in Co. G. of the 83d Pa. Vols., with credit and distinction, and he would be only grateful in the party to consider his claims for remembrance now. That he is worthy the office and capable of filling it and discharging its duties in the most satisfactory manner none can doubt. He is just such a man as the people demand, and such a candidate as will secure the hearty and earnest support of the solid party. Let him be nominated and the ticket will be strengthened immensely with soldiers and soldiers' friends in the party. Delegates who know him will vote for him, and others who do not know him should inquire into his qualifications, character and suitableness for the place before voting for the others.
A SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

Personals.

MRS. GEORGIA DICKSON is in the city.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., the able editor-in-chief of the *Evening Mail*, was taken suddenly ill last Saturday, but was better yesterday. His physician attributed his illness to over-work, and ordered his rest from editorial labor. We hope he may soon recover.

MR. JOHN W. GARRETT, chief of the Bureau of Documentary Department at Washington, and as clever and accomplished a young man as we know, left for his Maryland Capital on Saturday to resume his duties there, after a brief vacation spent here with his father, H. Thomas, Esq., the well known and popular Alderman.

MR. S. T. PAISLEY, Superintendent of the fire alarm and police telegraph, will leave the city this morning for a month's pleasant tour. He will visit California and Oregon during his absence.

MR. M. W. CANNING, Manager of the New Opera House, returned to the city yesterday, looking hale and hearty.

OUR VALUED friend, Mr. David Sims of the Fifth ward, appears to be the coming man because of the large number of votes he has cast for Jury Commissioner by the Republican party. Mr. Sims is one of the staunchest and truest members of the party in the county, and his nomination would afford universal satisfaction.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, August 9, 1870:

Christian Stamm to August Ammon, August 25, 1870; part of lot No. 80, in Page's plan of lots, East Birmingham, with buildings.....$200

Christian Feld to August Ammon, August 25, 1870; 30 by 60 feet on Mary street, East Birmingham, with buildings.....$200

Peter C. Devlin to Henry Baldinger, August 8, 1870; 17 acres 116 perches in Ralston township.....$1,000

James H. Mellon to Peter Kremple, August 5, 1870; lot No. 5 in plan of lots laid out by W. D. Moore, in the Ninth ward, city of Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,500

Neal McIlwaine to H. De Burke, February 10, 1870; 40 by 96 feet on Inches on Telford street. First ward, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$4,200

John Brosig to Frederick Myer, August 15, 1870; 20 by 96 feet on Barkhamer street, in Chas. Forster's plan of lots, Lower St. Clair township, with buildings.....$2,100

Alfred Strickland to Ferdinand Volkel, August 13, 1870; 20 feet 6 inches on Allen street, and extending back half way to Pike street, city of Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,600

John D. Scully to Samuel S. Roberts, August 26, 1870; 80 by 200 feet on Connellsville Railroad, in Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,250

Hugh S. Fleming, deed poll, to George Wittmer, August 18, 1870; lot No. 19 in plan of lots laid out by Joseph P. Smith, McClure township, with buildings.....$2,800

A Church Scandal.

Another church scandal has been developed recently. The First Christian Church, Allegheny, is the locality from which peace it proceeds. It seems that some time ago the pastor, Rev. Joseph King, by authority of the elders, gave a certificate of dismissal to a lady, Mrs. John McCully, who was leaving the city. This displeased one of the members of the church, Mr. Hugh Stanton, who had, it is said, made charges against Mrs. McCully, which consisted, in his own words, when she "had coveted the company of another woman's husband," her own husband being in existence at the time. Mr. Stanton, according to his story, expostulated with the elders in regard to their action, but finding them firm in upholding what they had done, he adopted another course. He addressed them in a little printed pamphlet, detailing the whole case, blending scriptural quotations, the charges against the lady, and pious comments upon the action of the elders, with literary picturesqueness, which made the publication somewhat entertaining. The document was distributed among the membership of the church, but somehow it didn't have much effect—the members, with but one or two exceptions, upholding their pastor and elders. The matter might have settled down here had not the zeal of Mr. Stanton's efforts, literary and otherwise, at last come to the knowledge of Mr. and Mrs. McCully, who were residing in Louisville in blissful ignorance of the "breeze" in their former spiritual home. The news came to them in such a shape that they felt bound to consider it worthy of investigation. They came to the city and instituted the needful investigated. The result is a civil suit for libel, entered in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, against Stanton, by Mr. McCully, the lady's husband, who claims $10,000 damages. The same gentleman also made criminal information before Alderman Neeper, against Stanton, for libel, upon which a warrant was issued. So the case rests and will probably remain quiet until settled by the Courts.

THE PRIMARIES.

A Full Vote out—The List of Delegates—the Crawford County System.

The Republican voters of the county assembled on Saturday at their respective places of holding elections for the purpose of electing delegates in accordance with the call of the Republican County Executive Committee to meet on Tuesday next to nominate candidates. As there are to be two Conventions—one for the nomination of candidates for Legislative offices, Congress, State, Senate and Representatives, and the other to nominate candidates for the county offices, there were of course two sets of delegates elected. The vote in the several districts heard from was an unusually large one, in many instances the entire party vote being polled. The vote in the Crawford county system in the cities and surrounding boroughs, although a very light one, was largely in favor of the system, as far as obtained, showing 566 for and 211 against, but it is probable that the vote from the country districts will be almost unanimous against it. We give below lists of the delegates from the districts we have been able to hear from, for the different conventions:

County Convention.

The following is a list of the delegates chosen to serve in the Convention to nominate candidates for county officers:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Reese, Wm. H. Hunter.
Second—Lewis Hall, Dr. J. M. Barbaras.
Fourth—James Littell, J. Willis Dalzell.
Fifth—W. J. Gilmore, William Wheeman.
Sixth—Silas Reynolds, Robert Fowler.
Seventh—John McFarland, James McCallin.
Eighth—John Wallace, Henry Cochran.
Ninth—John Froelich, Henry Klein.
Tenth—W. H. McClelland, David Beck.
Eleventh—B. F. Kennedy, Jeff. Blake.
Twelfth—First Precinct—J. C. Reyburn, Thomas Bowden. Second Precinct—Jno. H. Hague. F. W. Mackrell.
Thirteenth—Jas. M. Hunter, W. S. Smith.
Fourteenth—John Sykes, Ed. Sieverhaus.
Fifteenth—Gen. A. L. Pearson, Wm. Roach.
Sixteenth—R. H. Smith, Ben. Smidt.
Seventeenth—J. Wainwright, John Smith.
Nineteenth—W. H. Morrison, Robert W. Thomas.
Twentieth—Charles Neale, John McCall.
Twenty-first—R. Gumbert, Jas. Graham.
Twenty-third—George T. Oliver, W. McKee.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—C. F. Ingham, W. D. Reis.
Second—J. P. Sprague, Jas. Hunter.
Third—1st precinct—Arthur Robeson, James McBrier. 2d precinct—Jno. Stevens. Lud wig Shafer.
Fourth—1st precinct—W. M. Porter, W. Porter, 2d precinct—Robert Blair, Christ Lappe
Fifth—W. J. Caughey, G. J. Parkins.
Sixth—John Spear, John C. Harper.
Seventh—Wm. Schumacher, F. W. Walker.
Eighth—Henry E. Eggers, Wm. Kropps.

BOROUGHS.

Allentown.—James Sutor, J. W. Torney.
Birmingham, 1st precinct.—John Eichley, Jesse Dobbins.
Birmingham, 2d precinct.—A. C. Dalzell, F. C. Snyder.
Braddocks.—C. C. Fawcett, Geo. Fritz.
East Birmingham, second precinct.—Dav. Shephard, Dav. Sherung.
McKeesport.—John. W. Patterson, G. W. Gray.
Mt. Washington.—George Zefuhs, Samuel Williams.
Monongahela.—Richard Perry, N. Brookaw. Ormsby.—H. C. Nulmyer, Mark Donnally.
South Pittsburgh—Henry Moorhead, Fred Kaufsharpsburg—Geo. Brawdy, W. A. Lewis. Sewickley—Samuel McMasters, Wm. Harbaugh.
Temperanceville—Henry A. Weaver, T. H. Graham.
Union—James Carnahan, James Shade.
West Pittsburgh—D. Edwards, W. Reams.

TOWNSHIPS.

Chartiers—Walt. Ferguson, Jas. N'Gonnigle.
Kilbuck—Jacob Bush, Wm. Knoderer.
Leet—Samuel Neeley, Geo. W. Murphy.
Lower St. Clair—Jacob Kelly, Jacob Knipple.
Reserve—W. H. Stimple, Jacob Mutzig.
Robinson—1st precinct—Peter Wilbert, Isaac Ross.
Scott—1st precinct—Benj. McDowell, R. H. Fife.
Snaler—1st precinct—Wm. Sample, Sr., Wm. Sample, Jr.
Union—J. R. Holmes, M. Gray.
Wilkins—J. S. Stevenson, Wm. Fisher.

Legislative Convention.

The following is the list of delegates chosen to the Legislative Convention so far as we have been able to obtain them:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Chas. C. Weihl, Josiah Cohen.
Second—Thomas Steel, Thomas P. Houston.
Third—R. W. Mackey, John Griffin.
Fourth—Geo. W. McClure, J. McDonald.
Fifth—W. J. White, C. Hay.
Sixth—Jno. Richardson, Ed. Perry.
Seventh—Chas. Jeremy, James Bonebrake.
Eighth—Geo. Chaffee, Samuel Kilgore.
Ninth—J. Richardson, D. Boyd.
Tenth—W. J. Friday, J. H. Jones.
Eleventh—W. A. Wilson, R. H. Hays, jr.
Twelfth—1st precinct—H. G. Mackrell, W. C. Clark; 2d precinct—J. E. McKelvy, R. Herron.
Thirteenth—T. B. Cluley, J. Cassiday.
Fourteenth—Christ Mctiee, Evan Jones.
Fifteenth—A. Wainwright, Alex. Smith.
Sixteenth—J. B. Geyer, J. W. Ober.
Seventeenth—E. D. Anderson, Wm. Livingstone.
Nineteenth—J. H. Stewart, J. N. Berline
Twentieth—H. Baum, R. M. McClaren.
Twenty-first—A. J. Woolslayer, D. Thomson.
Twenty-second—J. Dilworth, W. B. Sneathen.
Twenty-third—W. J. Lewis, W. B. Palmer

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—H. M. Long, M. Ross.
Third—1st precinct—D. L. Smith, H. Tyler
Third—2nd precinct—J. Bush, C. G. Sautters.
Third—W. Alexander, F. Riddle.
Fourth—1st precinct—W. McNeel, B. A. Lindsey, Jr.
Fourth—2nd precinct—A. G. Ehler, F. Wyer.
Fifth—J. Heath, A. Patterson.
Sixth—J. Gantt, F. W. Trimble.
Seventh—
Eighth—Henry Nesmith, Geo. Rotrack.

BOROUGHS.

West Pittsburgh—J. S. Auth, L. Aurin.
Monongahela—G. W. Jope, T. Rossiter.
Birmingham—1st precinct—C. Evans, John Phillips.
Birmingham—2nd precinct—Jno. Adams, Phil. Ruppert.
East Birmingham—1st precinct—H. C. Gearing, L. Hahn.
East Birmingham—2nd precinct—Milton Church, Jenkin Jones.
Temperanceville—J. W. Ballantine Alex. Weaver.
Mt. Washington—J. Soffell, S. S. Boggs Sharpsburg—K. McClain, Thomas.
Birmingham—George Gayen, D. Ferguson.
Allentown—H. Pollock, J. F. Grimes.
Sewickley—H. C. Christy, J. W. F. White.
McKeesport—W. K. Harrison, J. H. Berry.
Braddocks—Jas. Dempsey, Dan. Smith.
South Pittsburgh—H. B. Miller, W. Shergold.
Union—John Felter, Jonathan Thompson.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Mysterious Affair—A Gentleman Attacked by Assassins in the Dark—One of the Villains Severely Wounded.

Some time during the month of March last, Mr. Joseph M'Intyre a clothier doing business on Market street, but residing in Temperanceville, while on his way home was attacked by two men, but escaped injury in consequence of the arrival of a couple of honest workmen, on the approach of whom the villians who made the attack fled. Mr. M'Intire supposed that that was only an attempt to relieve him of his money and valuables, and for a time gave the matter but little attention. He has, however, since received notice whereby he think more seriously of it. As he was proceeding home after business hours Friday night, and when about two squares from his residence, near where the first attack was made, he was set upon by two villains armed and masked, who from their actions evidenced foul murder in their hearts. One of them made an attempt to seize their victim, who managed to escape, whereupon the other assassin drew a revolver and remarking, "We have you now," fired. Mr. McIntyre being armed, drew his revolver and aimed at his assailants, whom he was unable to see distinctly owing to the darkness which prevailed. Four shots were fired by the attacking party, and Mr. McIntyre fired four, one of which took effect in some part of the body of the villian who was shooting at him as the firing ceased and the scoundrels fled. Mr. McIntyre then hastened home and procuring a light returned to the scene of the conflict where he obtained proof positive of having wounded at least one of his assailants. A mask, revolver and a "jimmy," an implement used by burglars for breaking open doors, were found on the ground, the latter constantly arriving at and near them was a large pool of blood. Mr. McIntyre not thinking it prudent to investigate the matter any further that night, retired, and the next morning he returned to the spot and succeeded in tracking the scoundrels for far as Sawickley. The case was then placed in the hands of the police, but as yet nothing has transpired having a tendency to explain the mystery. Mr. McIntyre knows of no reason for the attack. The articles left by the villians are in the possession of Chief Hague, who is endeavoring to unravel the mystery, with but little success, however, so far.

THE PRIZE RING.

A Rough and Tumble Fight for a Dollar a side—How it Terminated.

An exhibition of muscle, on a small scale, took place on Reed's Hill, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, between a well known market constable and a boy who is connected with a livery stable on Pennsylvania avenue as driver, in which the boy came out winner. It appears that the parties made a bet of one dollar, Saturday, on the result of the election, about which there was some dispute, both parties claiming the stakes, and they agreed to settle the matter by a fight. At the time indicated above the market constable called at the stable, and accompanied by the boy, the two repaired to Reed's Hill, where without seconds, they arranged the preliminaries and agreed that the "mill" should be a rough and tumble fight, and at it they went. The market constable struck a foul blow the first pass, but the boy struck Fowler and sent his mind to greener fields but man grew harder, and the little man let him up. Not satisfied with one dose, the big man insisted upon having another round, and was accommodated by his diminutive antagonist, who, notwithstanding his liliputian appearance, evidently possesses more muscle and a great deal more nerve than the other man. The second round, like the first, terminated in favor of the little man. We have not heard who got the stakes.

A Pleasant Occasion.

On Saturday evening last, Arsenal Council, No. 258, of the United Order of American Mechanics was made the recipient of a beautiful stand of American colors and a copy of the Bible, a gift from the lady friends of the members. The presentation took place at the hall of the Council, at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Butler streets. The Bible was presented in a few appropriate remarks by Rev. J. C. High of the M. E. Church, Rev. J. L. Lodge responding. Miss Kate Forsythe in a very pleasant and eloquent manner presented the flag, which was received on behalf of the Council by C. S. Ammon, Esq., in his usual happy style. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing and the occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one.

SPORTING NEWS.

Aquatic and Base Ball—Races Rowed—Others Arranged for—Base Ball Calendar—Visit of the "Forest City"—Their Games with the Alleghenys.

Saturday afternoon Henry Sweitzer of the Chamberts, and John V. Hays of the Howard Boat Clubs, engaged in a contest for aquatic honors. The lower Monongahela course was chosen. The distance was three miles and the prize $50. Thomas Rees acted as referee, with John Dilworth as Judge for Sweitzer and Curtis Kuppe for Hays. About a quarter to five o'clock the word was given. Sweitzer took the lead from the start and maintained it throughout, coming in five lengths ahead and winning in 30:12. The race was witnessed by a large crowd of people.

The season for aquatic sports is now well advanced and there is considerable activity among the "sports." Among the latest challenges is that of Miss Rosa Steele who is anxious to row any female in the United States for a purse of $500. She will doubtless be accommodated.

Joseph Kaye and James T. Irwin of the Pittock club are out in a card challenging any two members of the Jones club to row a three mile double scull race over the Allegheny course.

There will likely be another contest between the Chamberts and Beck clubs,—the former having issued a challenge. If all of these are accepted, there will be busy times among the aquatic people.

The forthcoming regatta promises to prove a record-breaker, and if next year's sports have a fair day we will be favored with an aquatic occasion of universal interest. Mr. James Hewitt has labored incessantly to make the affair one worthy of annual observance, and he is deserving a large measure of credit.

The new entries have been going into Hamill's books pretty freely. The following crews have entered for the four-oared race: Boat, William A. McCleey; Henry Coulter, stroke, Thomas Bowden, William Jackson, and John Kane, Jr. This crew will wear on the head a white handkerchief with a blue border. The Fourteenth Ward Yorks, the Xanthe Club, entered with John Meyers, stroke, Fred. Meyers, Alfred McConnell and S. McConnell. The boat Rodney Minehardt will row with Rodney Miller, stroke, William Schaub, Spencer Dennisch and Wm. S. McKee. For single sculls the new entries are C. Shugart, E. Morgan and John Slattery.

Mr. Hamill has received a telegram from Josh Ward informing him that the Ward crew could not come on, owing to the sickness of Josh himself.

BASE BALL.

The chief topic of conversation in base ball circles is the coming contest between the Alleghenys and the Forest City of Cleveland. There will be two games between these clubs—the first on Tuesday and the second Wednesday. This is in accordance with the request of the Forest City's, who sent a telegram Saturday asking that arrangements be so made. The Alleghenys have been practicing steadily during the past week and are in a better condition than heretofore during the season. They will play their best game. It is quite probable Al Pratt, one of the best ball players in the country, whose home is in Allegheny, but who is traveling with the Cleveland club, will pitch for them. Al used to fill that position in the Enterprise, and understands it thoroughly.

Next Friday the Allegheny and Atlantic clubs will play the third of their games together this season. It will be remembered that in the first game the Atlantics were victorious by a score of 25 to 23. The second game resulted in favor of the Alleghenys, after a very fine contest, the score standing 8 to 4. This third game will decide the championship here, and is looked forward to with great interest.

Y. M. C. A.

Reports of Committees—Increasing Interest—Railroad Meetings, &c.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Saturday evening at eight o'clock. The meeting was large and the exercises deeply interesting. Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., Vice President of the Association, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by singing a part of the one hundred and third Psalm, reading of the twelfth chapter of Romans and prayer. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. The Secretary read the reports of the several committees, of which the following is a brief report:

Soldiers' Home Meeting—Held every Thursday evening. The Home is quite full, and when we arrive we find the men anxiously awaiting us. The sick are very willing to converse with us, and have no real need to be with them. The committee earnestly ask for volunteers to assist in carrying on these meetings.

Open Air Meetings—These meetings have been held every Sabbath, with cheering results. The field on Canal street, near Penn, another at Twenty-ninth street, another in Temperanceville, and another at Kilbuck Grove, are among the places where meetings have been held. The Cemetery gate, Lawrenceville. All these meetings are held at the same hour—four o'clock p. m.

Home Prayer Meetings, carried on every evening at Young Men's Home, at 8 o'clock. This is one of the most interesting meetings we hold.

Nine o'clock Meeting in the parlor, every evening except Saturday and Sabbath. Always well attended and profitable.

Noonday Meeting, held every day. Always interesting. Many requests for prayer presented.

Widow's Home Meeting held every Friday evening. Singing and Scripture lesson.

Cottage Prayer Meetings—Most of these given up during the summer. The committee hope to resume earnest effort in this promising field soon.

Saturday Night Meeting—We have had good results from the meetings in the past and look for greater in the future.

Sabbath Evening Meeting—This meeting is increasing in interest on the street, and in visiting those attracted to the service. Printed invitations to the meeting are also distributed by young men on the street. At these meetings every available seat is occupied, and the exercises are of an absorbing interest. The theme of the meeting is generally an urgent appeal to sinners to come to the Saviour. Several have stood up and requested prayer on their behalf. At every meeting tear-drops are seen, and heard sobs are heaved from weary, burdened hearts. This is certainly a precious meeting.

Employment Bureau Report—The number of visitors at the Rooms has been quite large, an unusual proportion being strangers. Total number for the month, 1,436; daily average attendance 124. Applications have been made daily for assistance and employment. The applicants were directed to the Employment Bureau. Several young men were directed to good boarding places.

Free Library—This is an important auxiliary to our work. Extensive additions are being made and the library is becoming quite valuable.

After the above reports had been presented and the transaction of some unimportant business the remaining part of the evening was spent in devotional exercises. The subject appointed for consideration was "Personal Consecration." Short and earnest addresses were given on this subject by Messrs. Woods, Bell, Keller, Schriver, Owens, Logan, Robinson and Sellers.

After singing the Tenth hymn and prayer by Mr. Caughey, the meeting was dismissed.

We were never so much impressed as at present with the silent yet grand and all-pervading work that is being accomplished in our midst by the young men of this Association. They are disseminating a virtue and an energy worthy of their noble cause. They are accomplishing untold good for our city and community at large, and they should be encouraged in their self-imposed work by every Christian and philanthropic citizen. We wish the Young Men's Christian Association a hearty God-speed.

Miles' Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition of material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Carbine and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. aug7

Henry S. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and drillings, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. ff

Just received a fresh importation of fancy Bronzes, Marble and Gilt Clocks, Parian ware and fancy goods.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & Co.
86 Wood street.

Stone-road's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly grateful. Twenty-five cents. For sale by all druggists. WFM

Notice—A large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes constantly arriving at
W. T. WILEY'S DIAMOND FRONT,
65 Fifth avenue.

FALLING BACK.

A LEGEND OF FIVE RIVERS.

Louis and I—
Hopes beating high—
With half a million men in line;
Went forth to try
To rectify
Our frontier on the River Rhine

We reached the Rhine
In spirits fine;
Ready the Prussians, or world, to dare:
But in the war
A lion lay—
So we fell back to the River Saar.

'Twas no defeat
For what could beat
Our army grand, and the mitrailleuse
Yet, being pressed
We deemed it best
To fall back to the River Meuse.

Of a wicked lie
To say Louis and I
Back in dismay and dis order fell!
We only thought
'Twere better fought—
If battle we had—on the blue Meuse.

This useful knack
Of falling back
Is sometimes the best plan of campaign:
And Louis and I
May yet do or die,
In the neighborhood of the River Seine:

GENERAL DOUAY, killed in one of the recent battles, was one of the most popular of the superior officers in the French service. He rose from the ranks, and was appointed to a Captaincy for his daring courage during the siege of Rome in 1849. He was gradually promoted to his the high rank for distinguished services in Italy, in the Crimea, and lastly in Mexico, where he was promoted to his present grade of General of Division by Marshal Bazaine. In harmony with a most powerful physical organization, General Douay was endowed with a voice so loud and sonorous as to become legendary in the regiments he has led into the field. His word of command could be heard above all tumults of battle.

A NEWSPAPER has been started in the city of Tashkend, in Turkistan, Central Asia.

A PLEASANT TRIP.

Up the Monongahela to its Headwaters—Mirth, Music and Dancing.

Excursion parties are not always the most enjoyable things one can imagine. Several essential qualities are necessary to make them sources of pleasure, and when these are lacking the occasions become wearisome and monotonous. If we wanted a model for the making up of a pleasant excursion party we should select that which crowded the decks and cabins of the steamboat "Elector" which steamed out from the Monongahela wharf on Wednesday afternoon with as jolly, select and intelligent a cargo of ladies and gentleman as was ever borne over the murky waters of our big stream. Having the guests so well and admirably chosen, we should next seek out the managers, those to whom was due the large measure of credit for the success of that pleasant up river expedition. The reader will agree with us that if any gentlemen know better how to run a steamboat full of guests, all bent on enjoyment than Capt. I. Risher, Capt. William Cunningham, of this city, and Mr. W. D. Patterson, of the City Farm, they are hard to find. These well known, liberal and courteous gentlemen arranged the party with care and with the single view of affording all who participated a rare good time. They designed as a reunion of old and young friends in a pleasing manner and that the object of the projectors was fully realized was the universal verdict of those fortunate enough to have been guests. There were some forty couples aboard, the married folks predominating, although the company intermingled together and all wore juvenile hearts on the occasion, forgetting every care and vexation to render pleasant the brief relaxation afforded by the excursion. A boat of the same line, with better accommodation might have been selected for the merry party, but all were too happy to notice the faults of the craft.

Leaving the wharf at half-past five o'clock, the Elector, with her large list of pleasure passengers, steamed right swiftly up the river, and the rattling noise of the heavy machinery doing its work below was drowned in the merry strains of music of the band on the hurricane deck and the pattering of the sprightly feet of promenaders. At the Poor Farm, Mr. Patterson, with quite a large party, got aboard, and the excursion was made complete, and again was on the way. The gong was sounded for supper and the party succeeded, in the course of three or four tables, in all being supplied with a good and tempting meal. After the cloths were removed and the tables whisked out of the cabin, Prof. Smith's elegant string band, with our clever friend, Charley Rivers, as figure caller, were brought in and with splendid music the dance commenced, and on it went right merrily till midnight. Those who did not tread the light fantastic toe, played cards, promenaded the decks, or held concerts or friendly chats on the guards of the boat, but all enjoyed themselves highly. At midnight "Charley" McGinley, the Wood street caterer's right-hand man, made his appearance and announced that he had a feast in store for the guests and he was not long in spreading the tables. Ice creams, water ices, sandwiches, cakes, pies and delicacies of all descriptions were soon set on the tables, and these were washed down by rounds of the celebrated Carte D'Or champaign supplied by the extensive distiller, Mr. Joseph Finch as a compliment to the managers and guests. It was a regular feast which came almost running into a banquet, or many of the guests could not refrain from returning thanks to the bountiful providers who had so liberally supplied them on the occasion. The supper at midnight lunch was dispensed, and the dance was again renewed and kept up till well nigh daybreak. With a little rest in the close state rooms the party refreshed themselves, and the second day was spent pretty much as the first night, in singing, dancing, and general merry making. The scenery along the Monongahela river is much finer, by no means romantic. It is such we can say without puzzling or racking our brains to give a expression in neat adjectives to qualify the admiration. The towns on the river are all thriving and prosperous enough and present quite a nice appearance, but they are slow. After we leave McKeesport a locomotive is a stranger to the people residing on each side of the Monongahela. When the happy day comes for the iron horse to whirl along the edges of the muddy river the valleys will awaken to new life and become rich and valuable, but until then the nestling towns need look for little more growth or business. The excursionists enjoyed the scenery, much, and came home impressed with the fact that considerable is to be seen all around us by land and water that we little dream about as within a days ride of our great city. The excursionists after going as far as Geneva came back on the same boat and landed at the wharf at four o'clock Friday morning. All were tired out but all were abundantly well pleased and will never send in regret for having used under like good auspices to participate in another trip up the Monongahela. The managers, Messrs. Risher, Cunningham and Patterson, will ever occupy high place in the estimation of their guests. They did their whole duty on the occasion and contributed largely towards making the excursion the grand success it was. It would be impossible here to present the names of all who participated in the party to please us as our memory holds not good where so many familiar names and pleasant faces are to be recalled. Among the guests all will remember Captain William Cunningham, wife and daughters, Captain I. Risher and wife, Colonel William Woods, wife and daughters, Mr. George Fortune and daughters, Mr. W. D. Patterson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. W. Kellman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Chiley, Dr. Ward and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Risher, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Duff, Mr. D. Fitzsimmon, wife and daughters, Dr. McIntosh and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sneathen and Mr. and Mrs. John Torrence. These are only a few of the guests whose names we can recall, but they are enough to show what good company comprised the expedition of pleasure to Geneva. May all that happy throng meet again and may the new acquaintances formed ripen into warm friendships, and may none ever know less happier hours than were those so pleasantly spent on the "Elector."

Attempt to Throw a Train off the Pennsylvania Railroad Track.

THE Lancaster *Express* says: On Monday night last a most devilish scheme was attempted on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Eaby's Curve, about one mile west of the Gap Station, to throw the Cincinnati express train off the track. The object, it is supposed, was to rob the passengers on the train or the express car. This curve is very short, and the embankment is pretty high, rendering it a dangerous portion of the road, and should the attempt have proven successful, no one can tell what might have been the loss of life, or how terrible an accident would have happened. It appears that a tie was placed across the track, but fortunately not fastened tightly thereto. The Cincinnati express train being considerably behind time the freight, train received orders to proceed ahead to Leaman Place Station. One of the freight trains struck the tie, carrying it along some distance, until the engine was stopped and the tie removed, when it was taken afterwards to Leaman Place. It is thought that the parties in putting down the tie were frightened by the approach of the freight train, so that the rail did not stop long enough to fasten it to the rails.

THERE is a room in Hamburg where a certain privileged number of bankers and capitalists meet daily, and follow the movements of the different Prussian army corps with considerable exactness from information they receive privately. They calculate the chances of the conflict with a degree of confidence truly surprising, while the funds and exchanges are marvelously influenced by the problems which are there presented and solved. A series of maps on a very large scale are spread upon tables, and the different positions of each *corps d'armee*, marked by their respective flags, are changed from time to time as advices come to hand.

THE war is, of course, producing the usual number of marvelous compounds. A French chemist, it is reported, discovered a composition which has the property, when it hits the mark, of bursting that which contains it, of instantly decomposing atmospheric air, and uniting with the oxygen therein to produce a cloud of fire throughout a radius of some yards in extent. Contact with water, or even contact with any element containing oxygen produces similar effects. In three hours a quantity of this substance may be prepared sufficient to surround an army of 10,000 men with a sheet of flame.

GENERALITIES.

TEXAS produces native silk worms.

YOU may become a blonde for $150.

NEW ORLEANS is still yellow-feverless.

THE census of Camden, N. J., is nearly completed.

BISMARCK is said to be writing a life of Richelieu.

5,108 dogs have departed this life via St. Louis this season.

IT is said that General Kilpatrick will lecture this winter.

IN Alton, Ill., they have a grape-vine with an apple growing on it.

A MAD donkey bit a child in Sheffield recently and the little Briton died of hydrophobia.

QUITE a number of young East Indians are going to study law, medicine and the arts in England.

THE new grove of big trees in Calaveras county, Cal., has one giant eighty-four feet in circumference at the roots.

A MAN was recently sentenced to eight months imprisonment in Massachusetts for having killed a horse by fast driving.

BOSTON boasts that there is wealth enough in that city to give an equal division, $3,000, to each man, woman and child.

LAST week 119 unmuzzled dogs were taken captive by the Philadelphia police, and 104 of them fell victims to the executioner.

IN February last there were 5,167 houses in course of erection at London, and yet times for builders were reported to be dull.

THREE members of the British Parliament are *en route* for America just to see with their own eyes a little of this outside barbarism.

NO wonder there is such frightful loss of life in the French armies. More than five hundred medical students from Paris are acting as assistant surgeons.

ON Saturday morning the monotony of the postoffice system was singularly varied by delivering us our New York mail on time. Everybody was much surprised.

THE Earl of Shaftesbury says that "if His Holiness the Pope had a wife she would not allow him for an hour to remain in the belief that he was infallible."

A COLORED man named Francois Bennet was shot Sunday night with a shot gun by Wm. Thomas, at Kennerville, La., and died soon after. Thomas was then arrested.

A LITTLE boy was badly injured the other day by a torpedo which he found lying in the street in Savannah. He picked it up and was playing with it, when it exploded.

THE murderer of Miss Burnes, in Sugar Valley, Georgia, has been arrested and made full confession of the incidents of the brutal affair. He is a negro of previous bad character.

THE pilots of the Missouri river are said to have received warning from Kansas City that a new sand bar has been formed there at the place where Henry Clay Deane went in to bathe.

THE *Post* suggests that the city fathers make a donation or appropriation for the purpose of enlarging the collection of books in the Mercantile Library. Not a bad idea if it can be done.

THE Montana Herald says that a bar of tin has been made in Helena, from ore found within thirty miles of that place, which yields nearly twenty-five per cent. of pure tin. The lead is